Catalogue

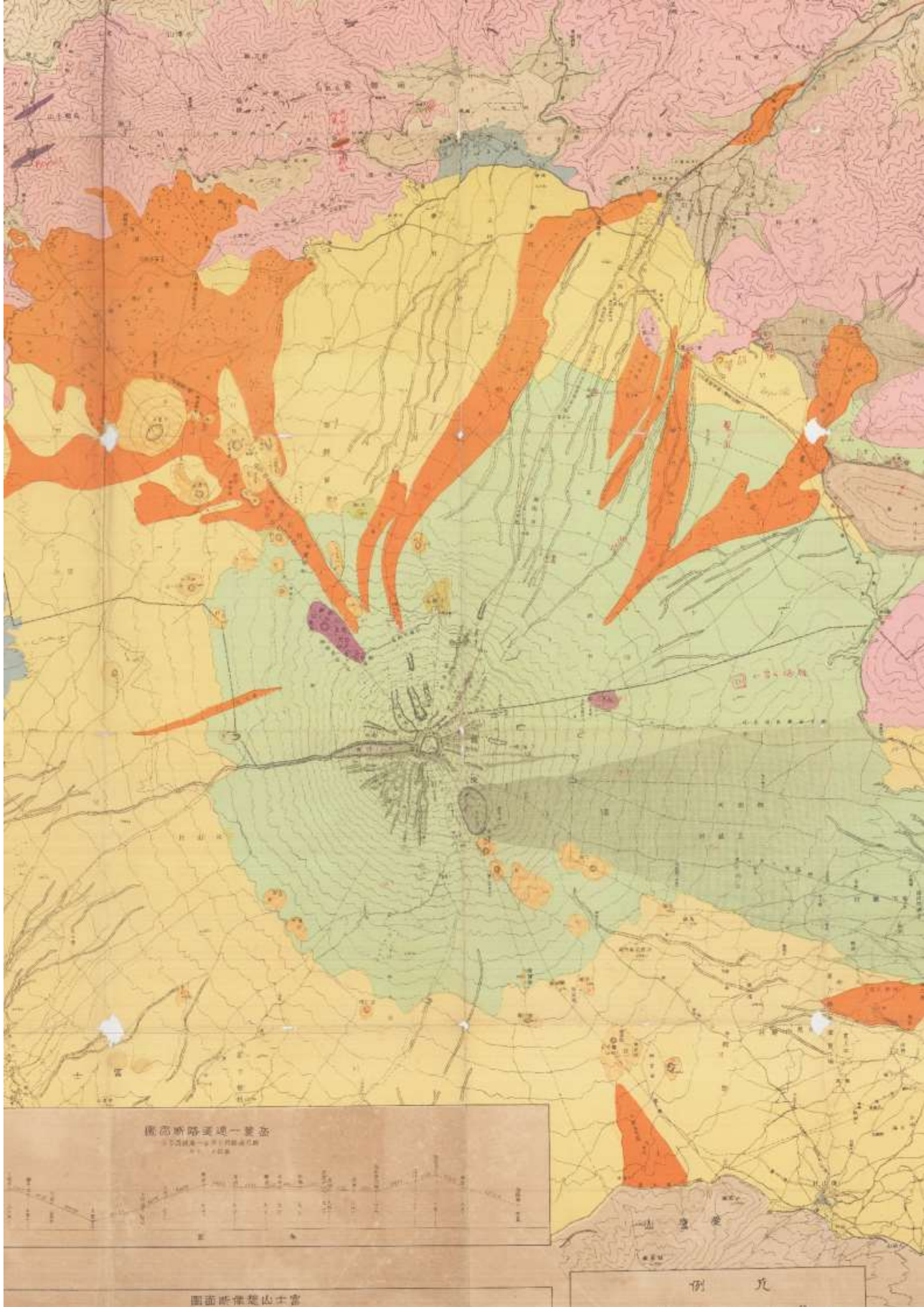
June 2021 #2

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1. Queen Victoria

Etching

Autograph

QUEEN VICTORIA, Queen of the United Kingdom (1819-1901)

Ada

[Windsor Castle:] [September] 1840

Etching on India laid paper, platemark: 12,5 x 8 cm (4.9 x 3.1 inches), sheet: 22 x 14 cm (8.7 x 5.5 inches), mounted on a 19th century blue sheet, 32 x 26 cm (12.6 x 10.2 inches) (minor foxing, light dent in the left margin, otherwise in a good condition).

One of the first etchings made by Queen Victoria and representing her niece. With original signature of the Queen, possibly given by the author to her step-sister Feodora of Leiningen

The etching of a young girl was made by Queen Victoria, Queen of the United Kingdom (1819-1901) and represents her niece Adelheid of Hohenlohe-Langenburg (1825-1900) - Ada, a daughter of the queen's older step-sister Feodora of Leiningen. The print is titled *Ada* and signed by the queen in the lower left margin.

Queen Victoria, a keen and talented artist, whose numberless sketches are preserved in institutions and private collections, made a drawing of her beloved four year old niece, when Adelheid visited her famous aunt together with her mother and siblings, in September of 1840.

It was exactly at that time, that Victoria and her husband Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, also an amateur artist and enthusiast for technology, took up a new hobby – printmaking. Printmaking was a fashionable hobby by several noble women of the 18th and 19th centuries. It is known, that engravings have been made by Madame de Pompadour, Christine, princess of Braunschweig-Wolfenbuttel (1715-1797), the wife of Frederick the Great and Maria Anna of Austria (1738-1789), who became a member



of the Imperial Academy (Judith K. Brodsky, Judith K. Brodsky, In: Art Journal , Summer, 1976, Vol. 35, No. 4 (Summer, 1976), pp. 374-377).

The first etchings by queen Victoria and prince consort Albert were made under the guidance of the painter Sir George Hayter (1792 – 1871) and later ones with an assistance of Queen Victoria's dresser, Marianne Skerrett. The royal couple presented the prints to the closer family members and friends.

The original sketch for our etching is dated September 4th and is preserved at the Royal Collection Trust (347600-1355409090.jpg (600×500) (rct.uk)).

This etching comes form a collection of portraits and views, collected by a German noble family Hohenlohe-Langenburg in the 19th century and mounted on colour sheets of the same size. In 1828, Queen Victoria's older step-sister Feodora of Leiningen married Ernst I, Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg and in 1835 their daughter Adelheid – Ada was born.

It is possible, that this etching, personally signed and titled by the queen, was given as a souvenir to her sister in the time of Feodora's visit to London in September 1840.

References: Aydua H Scott-Elliot, The Etchings by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert, In: Bulletin of the New York Public Library, Volume 65, 1961, pp. 139-153.

3.800 EUR



Ada –

Victoria R.

2. China - Shandong Province

Albert-Auguste FAUVEL (1851 - 1909).

Province du Shantung, Chine par A.A. Fauvel.

Paris: Erhard Frères for Lanée, Éditeur-Géographie, 1876.

Colour lithograph with original outline hand colour, dissected into 21 sections and mounted upon original linen, folding into original red cloth covers, with extensive neat contemporary manuscript additions in pencil and coloured crayon, the author's ownership inscription in pen to inside of front cover, "A.A. Fauvel, Shanghai, 1879", plus a page of academic notes pasted to inside of front cover (Very Good, map clean and bright, just some minor toning mostly along folds, covers with minor edge-wear), 76 x 118 cm (29.9 x 46.4 inches).

Extremely rare – a unique example of the finest 19th Century map of China's Shandong Province, made by the French intellectual-adventurer Albert-Auguste Fauvel, in lovely design and colour, it showcases the province's topography, infrastructure and economy just as its society was opening to world – Fauvel's personal example of the map, with his extensive manuscript additions.

The present map showcases Shandong Province early in the period when Europeans opened the region up to international trade, but before it was radically altered by the large-scale urbanization and industrialization that commenced in the 1890s. Shandong, which attained its modern form around the time of the Ming-Qing changeover in 1644, was traditionally a relatively affluent region, with a moderate



山東

省

地理全圖

PROVINCE

DU

SHANTUNG

CHINE

PAR A.A.FAUVEL

SIGNES CONVENTIONNELS

PORT ET ENVIRONS

de

CHEFOO OU YENTAI

Levé et dessiné par A.A. Fauvel

Gravé et imprimé par Erhard et A. Degorce-Cadot, Paris.

LIBRAIRIE CENTRALE GÉOGRAPHIQUE, A. JOUBY ET CH. ROUSSEAU, ÉDITEURS, RUE DE LA PAIX, — PARIS.

climate and a strategic location on a peninsula guarding the southern approaches to the Bohai Gulf, the maritime gateway towards Beijing. Its economy was traditionally based upon agriculture (notably soy, fruits and silk) and some mining, while the generally small coastal ports made their living from the fisheries and intracoastal trade. It could be said that Shandong up to the mid-19th century, was a rather sleepy, rural part the empire; however, that was soon to change.

The Treaty of Tianjin (1858), which China signed under duress during the Second Opium War, compelled the Middle Kingdom to open up a number of harbours to Western trade, as 'treaty ports'. The only treaty port opened in Shandong during this period was Chefoo (today part of Yantai), on the peninsula's north coast. While hitherto a small fishing port, in 1861 the city became and active international entrepôt, with brisk trade running through its famed customs house. Soon Britain and sixteen other foreign powers had consulates in Chefoo, while its downtown streets, increasingly lined with Western style buildings, buzzed with Europeans, Americans and Japanese residents and visitors. Yet, much of the rest of the province remained in its traditional rural form until at least the late 1890s.

In 1898, Germany compelled the ailing Qing regime to lease them 'Tsingtau' (Qingdao) as their sovereign treaty port, and this small, sleepy fishing town was soon built into a major international port. Germany soon established itself as the dominant political and economic force in Shandong, leading to significant industrialization and urbanization. Meanwhile, Chefoo boomed, while in 1898, Britain established Weiwei as a treaty port, which they called 'Port Edward'. These developments created the foundation of modern Shandong.

Enter Albert-August Fauvel, a brilliant and intellectually curious twenty-something customs officer working out of the customs house in Chefoo. Based there for 5 years, from 1872 to 1877, Fauvel became fascinated with the region, and fluent in Mandarin, exploring the province to understand its history, culture, economy, geography and flora and fauna, resulting in several published works of great merit, of which the present map is perhaps the most impressive.

The present work is a bilingual (Chinese-French), large, beautifully designed and content rich production that is certainly the finest general map of Shandong made during the 19th Century. The entire province unfolds from the peninsula region, in the west, to the east and the Grand Canal of China. All the province's departments are outlined in their own attractive hues, while areas of elevation are expressed by hachures, while the coastlines and rivers are carefully charted. The map features extensive notes on the qualities of the land and map provides highly detailed information on the locations of mineral resources (gold, silver, copper, iron, amethyst, salt, etc., sometimes noting whether the designations are 'speculative' of 'exploited'), and certain agricultural cash crops (mulberry and oak silk, cotton).

The legend, 'Signes Conventionnels', in the lower right corner, explains the symbols used on the map for the provincial capital; departmental seats; 2nd class walled cities; district seats; market towns; villages; post offices; old signal towers or forts; political boundaries; imperial post roads; other roads passible for carts; roads only passible by horses; locks on the Great Canal; bridges; and unsurveyed coastlines (dashed liens). The map also shows the routes of shipping lines, including their destinations and frequency.

'Chefoo' can be soon on the north coast, while the provincial capital 'Chi nan Fu' (Jinan), is in the eastern interior. Curiously, Qingdao, which is today a great city, appears here as the small fishing port of 'Ching tao'.

In the upper left corner, is the detailed 'Plan de Chedoo d'***après*** W.C. Howard', showing the town to occupy a small peninsula, and delineating its streets. The key labels 22 sites of interest, including named churches, consulates, commercial warehouses, social clubs and the customs house (where Fauvel worked). Latitude and longitude readings are said to be taken from the findings of the German Commission that observed the Transit of Venus in Chefoo on December 9, 1874.

In the lower right corner is the 'Plan de Chefoo ou Yentai d'*après e plan de l'amirauté anglais', which shows the general Chefoo area, with the town proper confusingly named 'Yentai' (today the name of the metropolitan city that occupies the area), with Chefoo technically referring the tiny village by the bluff across the harbour.*

In the upper right corner is a chart 'Vocablulaire géographique', which translates Chinese geographical terms into French.

The map is dedicated, in the upper left quadrant, to Robert Hart, Fauvel's boss, who amazingly served as the Inspector General of China's Imperial Maritime Customs authority for almost half a century, from 1863 to 1911.

Fauvel lists his sources below the title: 'D'apres la Carte du P. Duhalde 1711; Les Cartes des ***Admirauté***s ***Française***, Anglaise et Americaine; La Carte du Fleuve Jaune par Ney Elias 1868; Les Annales Chinoises de Shantung et plusieurs cartes Chinoises; La Carte manuscrite du Rd. Dr. Williamson pour les routes et les min***é***raux'.

Fauvel's Personal Example of his Own Map

Significantly, this is Albert-Auguste Fauvel's personal copy of his own map, and one which he retained, consulted and heavily annotated for many years after its publication. The map features the mapmaker's inscription in pen, "A.A. Fauvel, Shanghai, 1879", on the front cover, while below is pasted a page with some of the author's academic manuscript notes relating to Ferdinand Freiherr von Richthofen's *China. Ergebnisse eigener Reisen und darauf gegründeter Studien* (1877-85), a classic work.

While Fauvel ceased to reside in Shandong in 1877, he subsequently visited the province many times (including for a long duration in 1890) and maintained a keen interest in its development for the rest of his life. The map features Fauvel's extensive manuscript additions and corrections that seem to have been added gradually over the period of around 25 years.

Notably, the map traces Shandong's railway system, in lines of coloured crayon. The network had its genesis in the *Schantung Eisenbahn* (Shantung Railway), which was built by a German concern between 1899 and 1904, and which ran from Qingdao to Jinan. Fauvel also traces the spurs that were soon developed from this line, which gave Shandong excellent railway coverage. Fauvel, as a logistics expert, was heavily interested in this subject and he published articles about railroads in China.

The map demarcates, in orange crayon, the limits of the German sovereign zone around Jiaozhou Bay, laid out in 1898, that included Tsingtau (Qingdao). Also, shaded in orange crayon, is the territory of the British

treaty port of Weihaiwei (Weiwei), which was leased by Britain in 1898, as well as the line running across the tip of the peninsula that delimits the zone of British influence beyond its sovereign enclave.

Elsewhere, there are numerous corrections and elaborations to place names and the qualities of the land, in pencil or in neat black pen, likely added by Fauvel as he received improved geographic intelligence.

A Note on Rarity

The map is extremely rare. We can trace only 2 institutional examples, held by the Sorbonne Université and National Library of Australia. Were aware of only a single example as having appeared on the market in the last 30 years, which is the same example now held by the National Library of Australia.

Albert-Auguste Fauvel: A Brilliant and Versatile Adventurer-Scholar

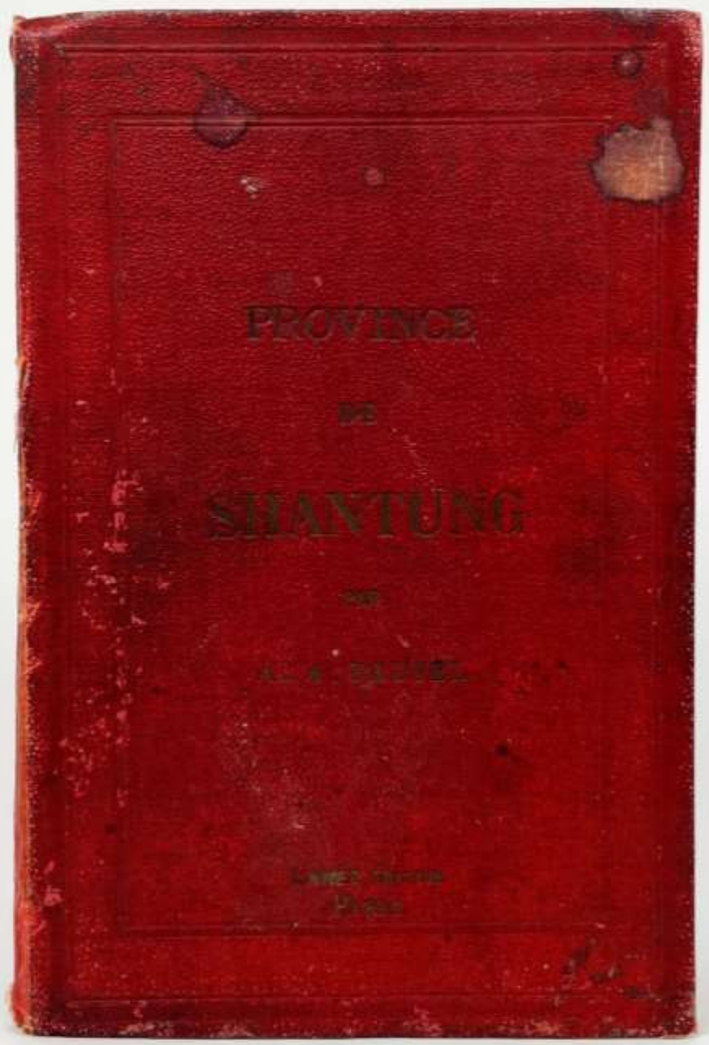
The French mariner and adventurer Albert-Auguste Fauvel (1851 - 1909) was an extraordinarily brilliant and versatile scholar who made great contributions in a wide variety of fields; he was a cartographer, historian, geographer, naturalist, ethnographer and logistics expert, as well as being responsible for shrewd analysis of matters of commerce, law, politics and military affairs. While highly regarded in niche fields, Fauvel is someone who deserves to be much better known today.

Fauvel was born in the port of Cherbourg, the son of a naval officer, August Fauvel. He got the travel bug early, as his father regaled him with stories of his missions; August notably participated in Ludovic de Beauvouir and the Duc de Penthièvre's voyage around the world (1865-7).

Albert-Auguste joined the French Navy and was generally posted in the Far East. While he enjoyed life at sea, he was forced to leave the service due to his poor eyesight. Fortunately, he learned to speak and read Chinese with remarkable speed and virtuosity, and this allowed him to receive a posting with the China's Imperial Maritime Customs Service (IMCS).

Fauvel was posted to the port of Chefoo (Yantai), in Shandong Province, where he arrived in December 1872. He immediately fell in love with the place and found the time to extensively explore the province, which while oft visited by Westerners had seldom been properly studied, at least in the scientific sense. He traveled the countryside, engaging with its people, taking notes of its topography and monuments, and gathering samples of flora and fauna, recording his findings in numerous notebooks. His explorations were aided by his gregarious nature, he seemed to be able to form a connection with almost everyone he met.

Fauvel was a voracious reader and workaholic, who at night, after his day job, would spend many hours writing treatises on a variety of subjects, to be published as either academic articles or stand-alone books. While he was self-educated, he had a remarkable ability to comprehend complex scientific subjects and to master the right terminology, such that his works seem as if they were written by a veteran professor, not a customs officer.



Fauvel published a series of works on Shantung, which are today considered seminal accounts of the contemporary region, notably *The Province of Shantung: its Geography, Natural History, &c.* (Hong Kong, 1875); *The Wild Silk-worms of the Province of Shan-tung* (Hong Kong, 1877) and, of course, the present map.

Regarded by scientists to be perhaps Fauvel's finest work, was his pioneering study of the Chinese alligator, *Alligators in China: Their History, Description & Identification* (Shanghai, 1879), still considered to be one of the great moments of herpetology in the Far East.

In 1877, while remaining in the employ of the IMCA, Fauvel moved to Shanghai, and then to Hankou. In 1884, he left the customs authority and took a posting as a senior logistics specialist for the La Compagnie des messageries maritimes (MM) shipping firm. From that point on, he spent the rest of his live traveling all around the Indian Ocean and the Far East, spending significant amounts of time in various ports, including Bombay, Singapore, Hong Kong and Shanghai. He published literally dozens of academic articles in prestigious journals throughout Europe and Asia, on a wide variety of subjects, ranging from the Chinese Railway service to diamonds to 'a sweet-smelling fungus' and the Russo-Japanese War. Far from being an armchair amateur, all Fauvel's articles were based upon firsthand experiences, augmented by his skilled analysis.

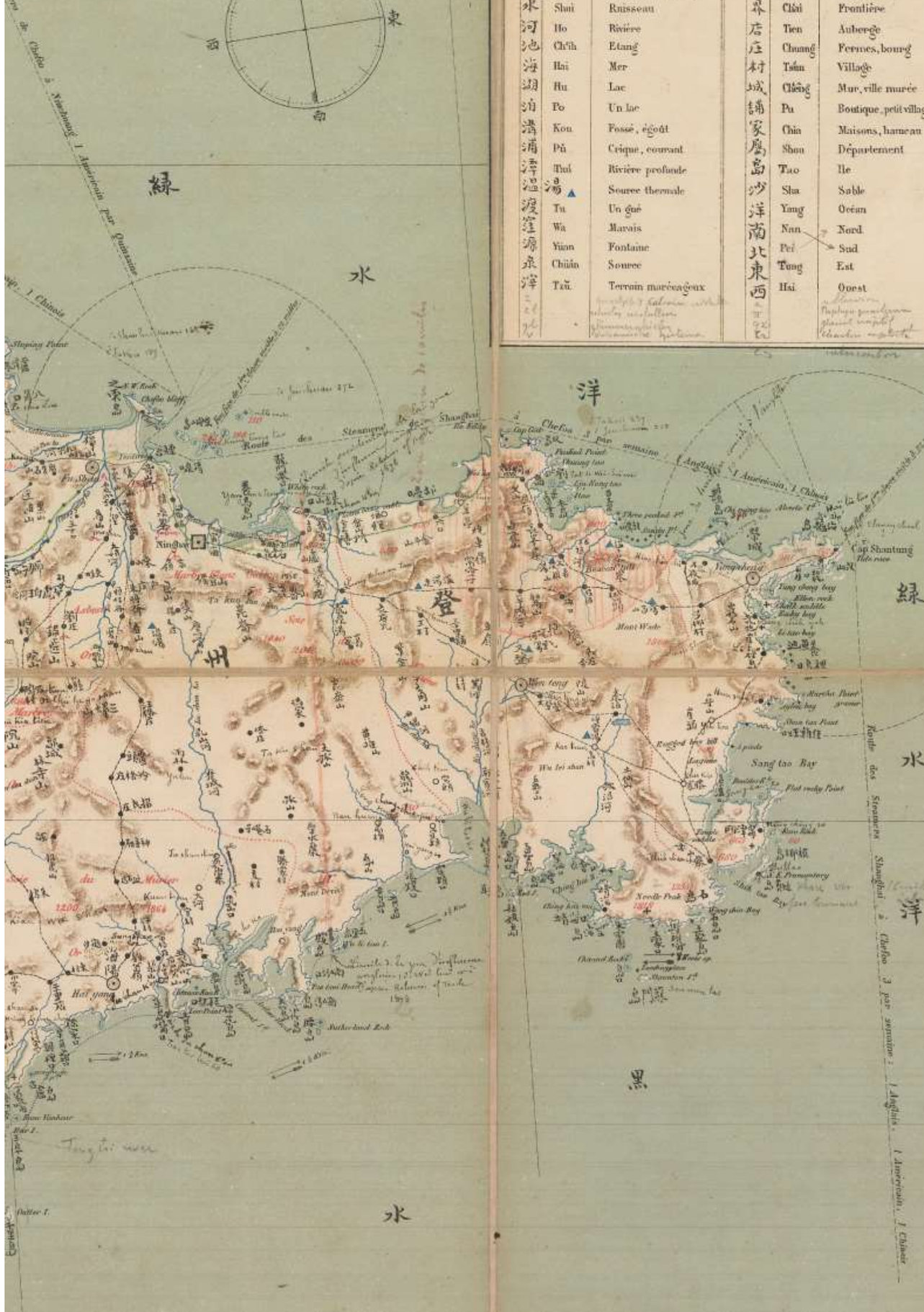
Fauvel spent a great deal of time in the Seychelles, a place for which he developed a particular passion. He befriended all the islands' leading personalities and delved into its history and natural wonders. He notably conducted an in-depth study of the Coco de Mer (*Lodoicea*), or giant sea coconut, a much beloved fruit (weighing between 15 and 30 kg!) endemic to the Seychelles.

Of great importance, Fauvel used his contacts in France to obtain copies of the seminal manuscript documents relating to the history of the Seychelles from the period when it was a French colony (1742 - 1810), sources that had never been seriously studied. He also embarked upon the first investigation of the historical mapping of the islands, creating the first carto-bibliography of the Seychelles. This led the Governor of the Seychelles to sponsor the publication of *Unpublished Documents on the History of the Seychelles Islands anterior to 1810…* (***Mahé***, Seychelles, 1909), which is today considered to be a foundational work in the history of the islands.

In 1909, Fauvel's health was worn down by four decades of constant travel, and he returned to his family home in Cherbourg. There he died peacefully, and while only 57 years of age, it is fair to say that he lived the experiences of many lifetimes.

References: Sorbonne Université: Car 1823; National Library of Australia: MAP RM 5191; OCLC: 1246246204, 495276415; *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society and Monthly Record of Geography*, vol.1 (1879), p. 90.

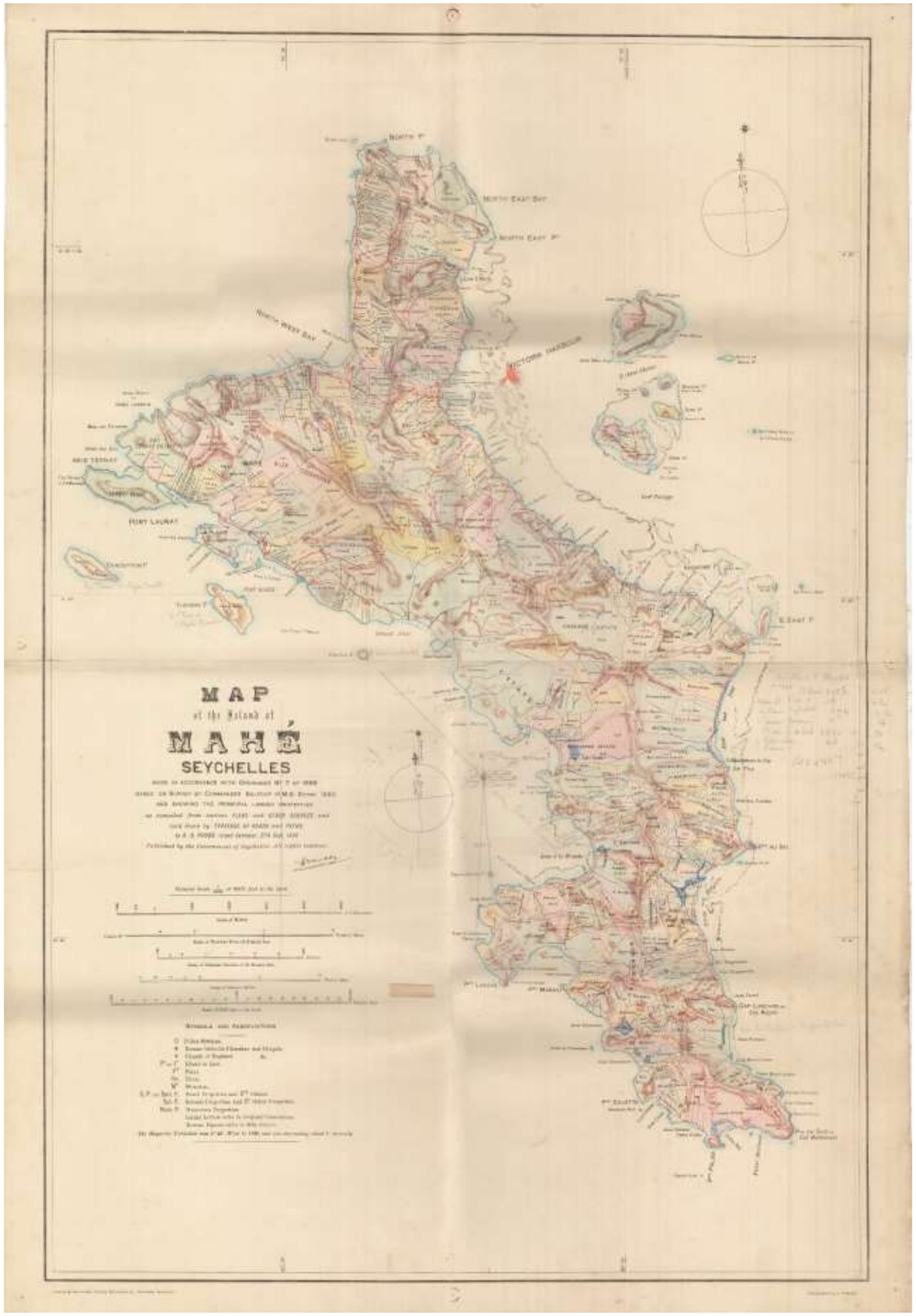
3.200 EUR



3. SEYCHELLES – MAHE ISLAND - VICTORIA

MAURITIUS IMPRINT

PLANTATION ECONOMIES



S.B. HOBBS, Island Surveyor.

Map of the Island of Mahé Seychelles made in accordance with Ordinance No 7 of 1898. Based on survey by Commander Balfour HMS Stork 1890 and showing the principal landed properties as compiled from various plans and other sources and laid down by Traverse of Roads and Paths, by S.B. Hobbs, Island Surveyor 27th Sept 1900.

Port Louis, Mauritius: L. Pombart for the Central Printing Establishment, 1900.

Lithograph in black, brown and red with original hand colour, on 2 joined sheets, mounted upon original linen, with contemporary manuscript annotations in pencil (Excellent condition, clean and bright, just some light wear along old folds and old tack marks to margins, minor foxing, mostly visible on linen verso, tiny pin holes with very light rusty circles in margins), 98 x 68 cm (38.6 x 26.7 inches).

Exceedingly rare – the first accurate, comprehensive map of Mahé, the principal island of the Seychelles, it depicts its topography, settlement, infrastructure and, most interestingly, the cadastral divisions of its named plantations in unprecedented detail, drafted by S.B. Hobbs, the island surveyor, from the best official sources, it appeared on the eve of the Seychelles gaining its distinct political identity, as separate crown colony, beautifully lithographed in Mauritius – the present example from the personal papers of Albert-Auguste Favell, the French intellectual-adventurer who was the first person to seriously study the cartographic history of the Seychelles.

ANSE MAJOR
OR
ANSE JASMIN

BAIE AUX CHAORINS

nse du Riz

TERNAY

CAP TERNAY ESTATE

Ve Chs: Miehaud

P.F.

A.D.

A. Underwood

T. Magire

D.D.

V.C.

TERNAY BLUFF

PORT LAUNAY

Anse Souillac

ANSE JASMIN

Mme Guillon

Mr Bernard or Tarpeian Rock

A. Georges and E. Dessons

Six Penny Hill

now R. C. Mission

H. Baty

NORTH-ESTATES

J.J.M.

F.M.

F.M.2

Chang-Sam

Le Hoareau

Kergwas and F.M.

J. Marcel

Elizabeth

Le Cap Vert

J. Schultges

Conseil

Modeal

Amélie & ors

Michaud

Crown Land

Mme J. J. Mollet &

Mme J. Auguste

Mozart

H. Baty

PORT LAUNAY

C.G.

Anse des Anglais

C.F.A.D.

LA PLAINE

ESTATE

P.M.

Julien Lemarchand

L'Escalier

L'Embarcadère

CONCEPTION Ip

Ilot de L'Islette

J. Lemarchand

Anse L'Islette

PORT GLAUD

THÉRESE Ip

Joachim Sullivan

Les Trois Dames

Grand Anse

Svl. p

C.C.

Ch Savy

C.N.

Confiance for Calonnes

A. Baromé

Ulice Svl.

G.R.

Confiance

Louis Hoareau

Joachim Sullivan

PROPRIÉTÉ

ST LOUIS

St Louis

Mme H. Lefevre

T. Gontier

S.F.

Mantoo

Zoe

Govt. House

Num P.

Dugand

Dr Brooks

BEL-AIR

V.B.

Svl. p

R.D.

ESTATE

Le Niol

E. Hoppe

T.R.

Pt Pitois

C.L.

Morgan

Daniel Squarey

Hon. R.

MT. COTON

Belanos

according to

Hoart

Lavigner

LES TROIS FRÈRES

Pérard

Mr. Louis

B.T.L.

BEL-AIR AND HERMITAGE

J. Petit

BEL ETANG

LE PLATEAU

MARE AUX COCHONS

L.C.

M.A.

ESTATE

A.V.

Laniere & Co.

MONT D'OR

V. Augusta

V.L.

THE CEDARS

Griffiths

V.L.

Dugand

D.P.

Pont Connal

Ve Simeon Labat

LS. P.L.S.

Morne Seychellois

L.D.

de Chermont

L'EXIL

Hohenschloss

E.T.

SANS SOUCI

E. H. Edwards

E.N.

C.M.S.

Capucins

E.L. or E.D.

J. Dupin

Pilot

S.

P.L.

PROPRIÉTÉ

LA FORET NOIRE ESTATE

Emile Sauzier

MORNE BLANC

MORNE NOIR

D.G. or S.V.J.

Dugand

Morne Blanc Estate

Gallocher noir

Conor

CROWN LAND

H.A.

A.A.

Hon. E.

C.S.

A.N.

Chang-Mann

Anaguimamy

Appasamy

Mile Cappy

Projected

R. Mallet

Petite Ile

Ve Ls. Baillon

Part of Barbarons

Friesle

Barbarons

Labrosse & ors

V. Didon

Part of Barbarons

Leon

Delorey

Laurence

Cas: Fr Savy

LA BEOLIÈRE

GRAND ANSE

ANSE

Sans Souci

Nixon

Pte Cabris

R. Quiney al

La Rosière

Port Offic

Hodoul Jetty

Le Chantier

Victoria Pier

Ray St Louis

Mon Repos

Bellevue

Trois

Suisse D

Sans Souci

Sans Souci

St Pierre H. Logan Picault

St François H. Logan Picault

This is the first accurate and detailed map of Mahé, the principal island of the Seychelles, and is certainly the finest map ever made of that subject. It was drafted in 1900 by S.B Hobbs, the island surveyor, from the best official sources, and shows the island in exacting detail noting all elements of its topography, settlement and infrastructure, while its unprecedented rendering of the cadastral divisions of its named plantations makes it a truly valuable historical resource. A large-format work, beautifully colour lithographed, with additional original hand colouring, the map was published in Mauritius, and it is one of the most spectacular cartographic works ever to have been issued on any of the Indian Ocean Islands. The map appeared during a time of renewed confidence, as the Seychelles was on the verge of gaining its distinct political identity for the first time, as it would become crown colony only three years later.

Mahé appears in resplendent colour, to the ultra large scale of 3,000 feet to the inch, with its hilly landscape expressed by gentle shading, and its indented shorelines outlined in bright blue, while every one of the island's numerous 'landed properties' is named, with their property lines clearly delineated, and distinguished by a variety of attractive pastel colours.

One will notice that the names of the plantations (as well as the names of topographical features) throughout the island are overwhelmingly French, this being the legacy of France's effort to create a tropical slave plantation economy on Mahé during the second half of the 18th century. While the British took over the island in 1814, most of the French landowners remained, with their traditional privileges and lands intact, and even almost a century later the Gallic sprit still prevailed.

While slavery was abolished in the 1830s, the island's economy and social structure still very much depended upon its plantations, which yielded a variety of produce, of which cocoanuts had become the most important crop during the 19th century. As noted in the 'Symbols and Abbreviations', lands named in capitals are of the properties that were originally granted by the French crown, while the others were created subsequently. Also noted are acronyms designating whether the estates are 'Small properties' or are composed of 'Numerous' or Several' properties.

The capital of the Seychelles, Victoria, appears in the northeast, by it natural harbour, which is guarded by a beaming light. The map details its street plan, and labels key sites, such as 'Gov't house', the long 'Victoria Pier', the 'Hospital' and 'Le Chantier', where ships were repaired.

The road network, represented by red lines, is shown to snake around the island, with milestones marked in Roman numerals, while paths are also delineated. The 'Symbols and Abbreviations' also identify the signs for 'Roman Catholic' and Anglican churches, as well as police stations.

S.B. Hobbs, of whom we could find little information, worked in Mahé's surveying office for a considerable time. He is listed as the Assistant Island Surveyor in 1881, but subsequently got the top job. He was responsible for making and recording cadastral surveys across the ***Mahé***, so would have been the ideal person to create the present map. The coastlines are taken from advanced trigonometric surveys executed by the crew of the *HMS Stork*, under Commander Andrew Francis Balfour, in 1890. Hobbs then would have carefully applied the cadastral information onto this template, surely taking his own measurements in order to correct for any errors, so creating a highly accurate and thorough picture.

It was logical that the present map was published in Port Louis, as until 1903, the Seychelles was governed from Mauritius. While works had been printed in Mauritius for some decades, the publication of such a large and finely lithographed map would have been an especially ambitious project.

In sum, the map provides an unrivalled record of Mahé from when it still maintained its traditional plantation-era form, and just before the Seychelles gained an element of self-determination upon becoming a separate crown colony. It is thus a valuable resource for researchers, not only for those speciating in the Seychelles, but in the fields of plantation economies and the Indian Ocean in general.

Provenance: Seychelles' First Carto-bibliographer

The present example of the map comes from the personal papers of Albert-Auguste Fauvel (1851 - 1909), a French mariner and adventurer who was an extraordinarily brilliant and versatile scholar. He made great contributions in a wide variety of fields; he was a cartographer, historian, geographer, naturalist, ethnographer and logistics expert, as well as being responsible for shrewd analysis of matters of commerce, law, politics and military affairs.

While primarily known for his writings on China, Fauvel spent a great deal of time in the Seychelles, a place for which he developed a particular passion. He befriended all the islands' leading personalities and delved into its history and natural wonders. He notably conducted an in-depth study of the Coco de Mer (*Lodoicea*), or giant sea coconut, a much beloved fruit (weighing between 15 and 30 kg!) endemic to the Seychelles.

Of great importance, Fauvel used his contacts in France to obtain copies of the seminal manuscript documents relating to the history of the Seychelles from the period when it was a French colony, sources that had never been seriously studied. He also embarked upon the first investigation of the historical mapping of the islands, creating the first carto-bibliography of the Seychelles. This led the Governor of the Seychelles to sponsor the publication of *Unpublished Documents on the History of the Seychelles Islands anterior to 1810…* (*Mahé***,** Seychelles, 1909), which includes his carto-bibliography and is today considered to be a foundational work in the history of the islands.

The manuscript notes, in pencil, on the present map appear to be in Fauvel's hand and seem to be part of an attempt to trace the movements of Lazare Picault, a French mariner who led an expedition to *Mahé in 1742*.

A Note on Rarity

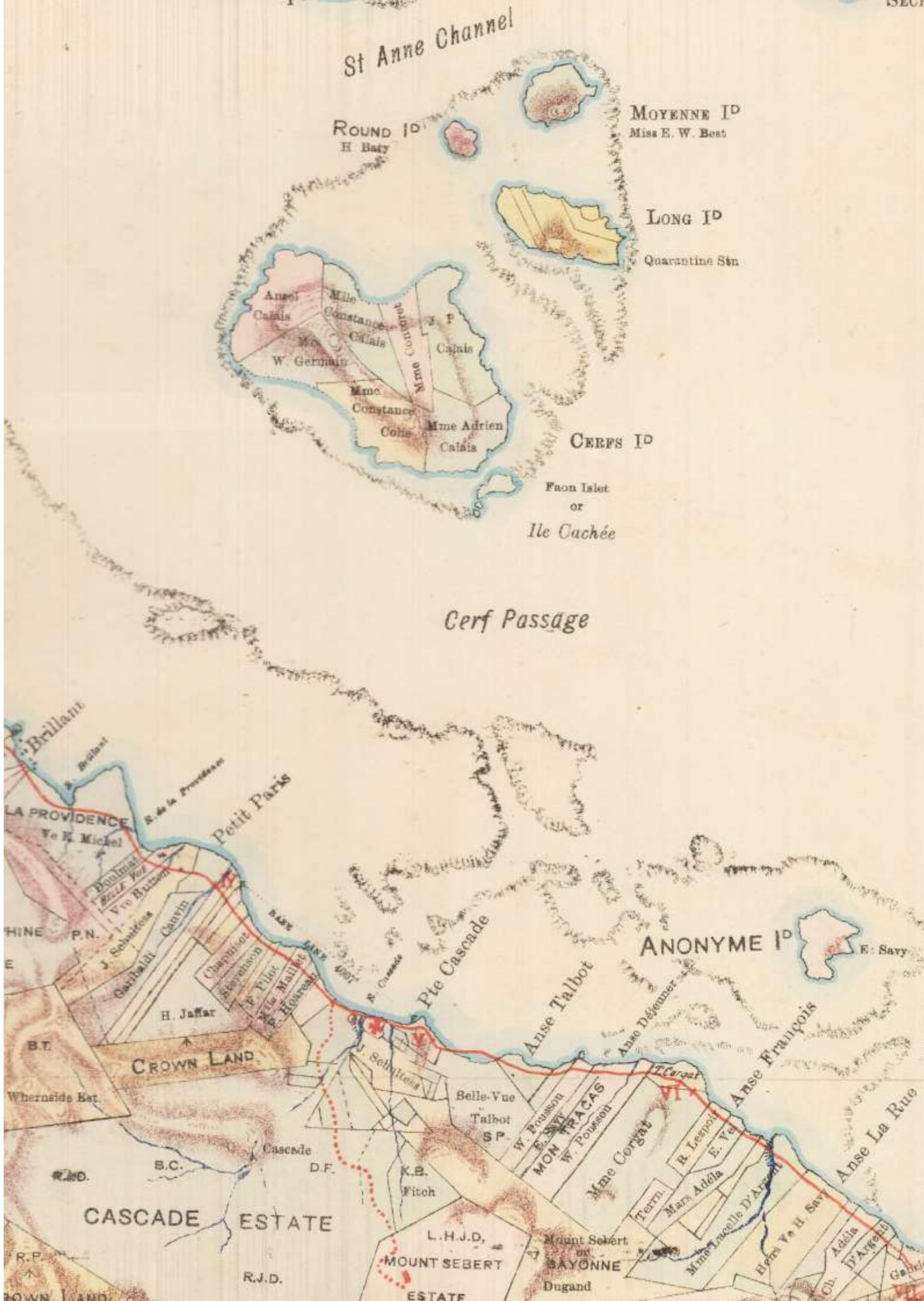
The map is exceedingly rare, like many Mauritius imprints. It would have been issued in only a very small print run, and the map's large size and region's tropical climate would have led to a very low survival rate.

We can definitively trace only a single institutional example, held by the British Library, although it is catalogued as having an imprint reading: 'Port Louis, Mauritius: Archives Office, 1901'; we are not sure if this is the same issue as the present edition, or if it is a second edition. The National Archives U.K. once possessed an example, but it is today thought lost and is recorded as "Missing at Transfer".

Beyond that, are aware of an example held in a private collection, while an example appeared at Christie's in 2004.

References: British Library: Maps 69490.(2.), OCLC: 556489883; FAUVEL, Albert-Auguste, *Seychelles. Unpublished Documents on the History of the Seychelles Islands… together with a Cartography…Published by Order of the Governor of Seychelles* (***Mahé***: Government Printing Office, 1909), p. 19; Jean-Louis GUEBOURG, *Les Seychelles* (2004), p. 55; J.C.D. LAWRENCE, *Note on a Visit to the Republic of Seychelles* (1979), p. 4; A.C. McEWAN, Land Survey and Land Registration in Seychelles (1961), p. 35; *The Seychelles Law Reports*, vol. I (1936), p. 107.

3.500 EUR



4. Iraq - World War I Mesopotamian Campaign

Baghdad – Sunni Triangle – Khanaqin

Mini-Archive Of Maps Printed In The Field By Indian Army Engineers

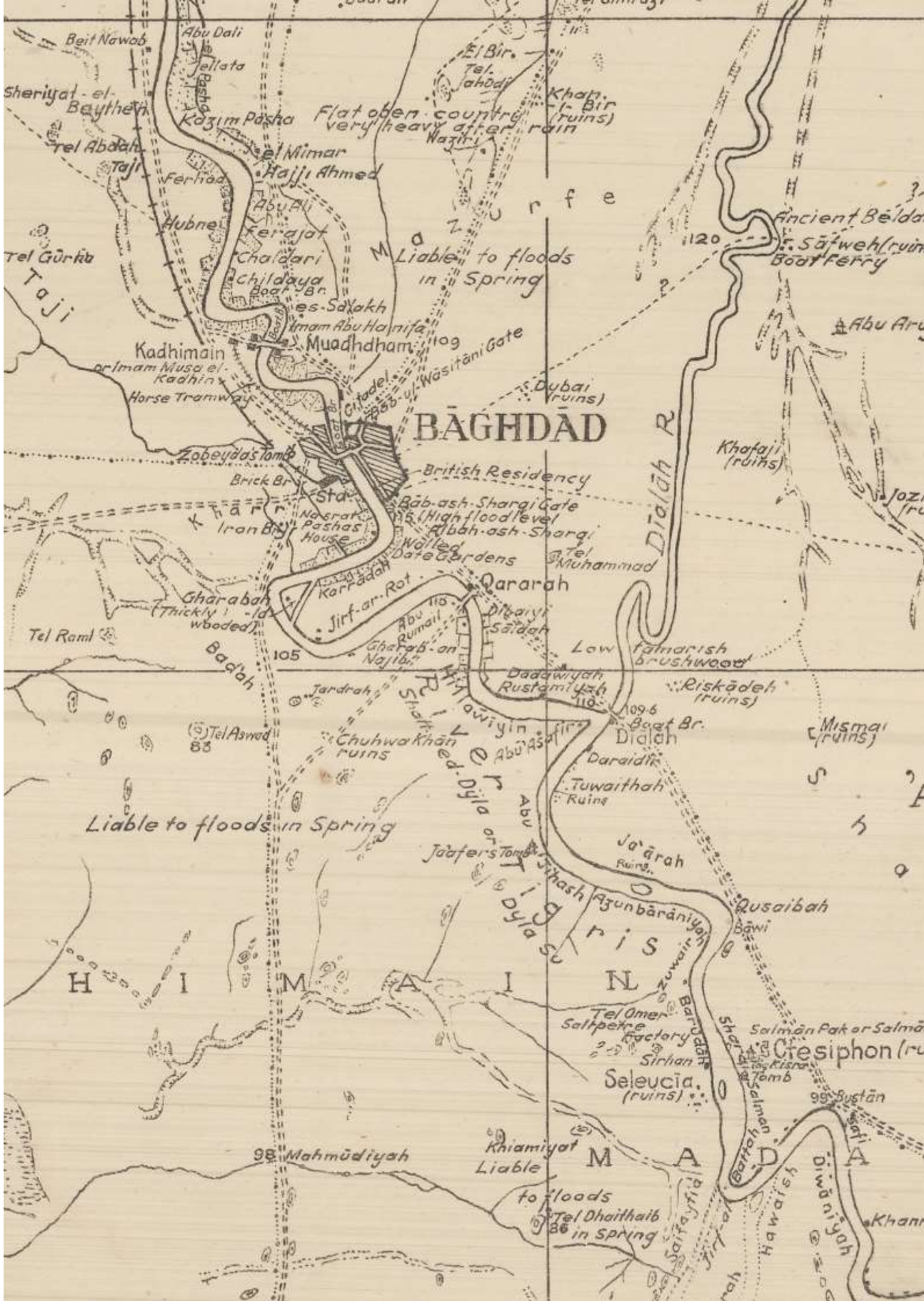
INDIAN ARMY, 3rd CORPS.

[Six Map Sheets collectively covering Baghdad, Ctesiphon, Baqubah, Ramadi, Tikrit, Samarra and Khanaqin].

[Iraq, Winter-Spring 1917].

6 maps sheets, all printed from a portable hand-turned press on cheap slightly glossy paper, some with original outline hand colour in crayon (Very Good condition, some maps with some wear along old folds and minor repaired marginal tears).

A mini-archive of maps made by British Indian Army engineers in Iraq during the World War I 'Mesopotamian Campaign', created in the Winter-Spring of 1917 from had drafted sketches and printed either in the field or at G.H.Q. in Baghdad on portable hand-operated presses, made for immediate operational use during the British conquest of Baghdad, the 'Sunni Triangle', and the oil town of Khanaqin – incredibly rare – no other like maps traced.



Iraq has forever been the geostrategic keystone of the Middle East, and for this reason conquering the country from the Ottoman Empire was one of Britain's top priorities during World War I. In what became known as the Mesopotamian Campaign, British forces mostly deployed from India, called the 'Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force' (MEF), were dispatched to invade Iraq early in the war.

The British-Indian commanders knew that in Iraq, perhaps more than any other theatre in World War I, a precise and up-to-date knowledge of the terrain was mission critical. The landscape in Iraq was highly variable, often forbidding and remarkably dynamic, with many places changing dramatically over the seasons. On either side the Euphrates-Tigris water systems, there lay vast deserts, the crossing of which was dangerous due to a lack of potable water and the presence of often hostile tribes. The arears amidst the rivers often flooded during the winter months, suddenly creating massive lakes and swamps where there previously there were none, while the courses of the rivers themselves often changed, sometimes dramatically. Infrastructure (roads, bridges, etc.) necessary for military movement were also often destroyed, either by accident or intent, rendering many established routes impassable. Not only did the British require accurate maps, but they needed to be updated regularly, either from information supplied by intelligence or aerial reconnaissance (which was a dangerous undertaking). An imperfect knowledge of the countryside could see entire detachments marooned and ambushed, or soldiers starve or die of thirst.

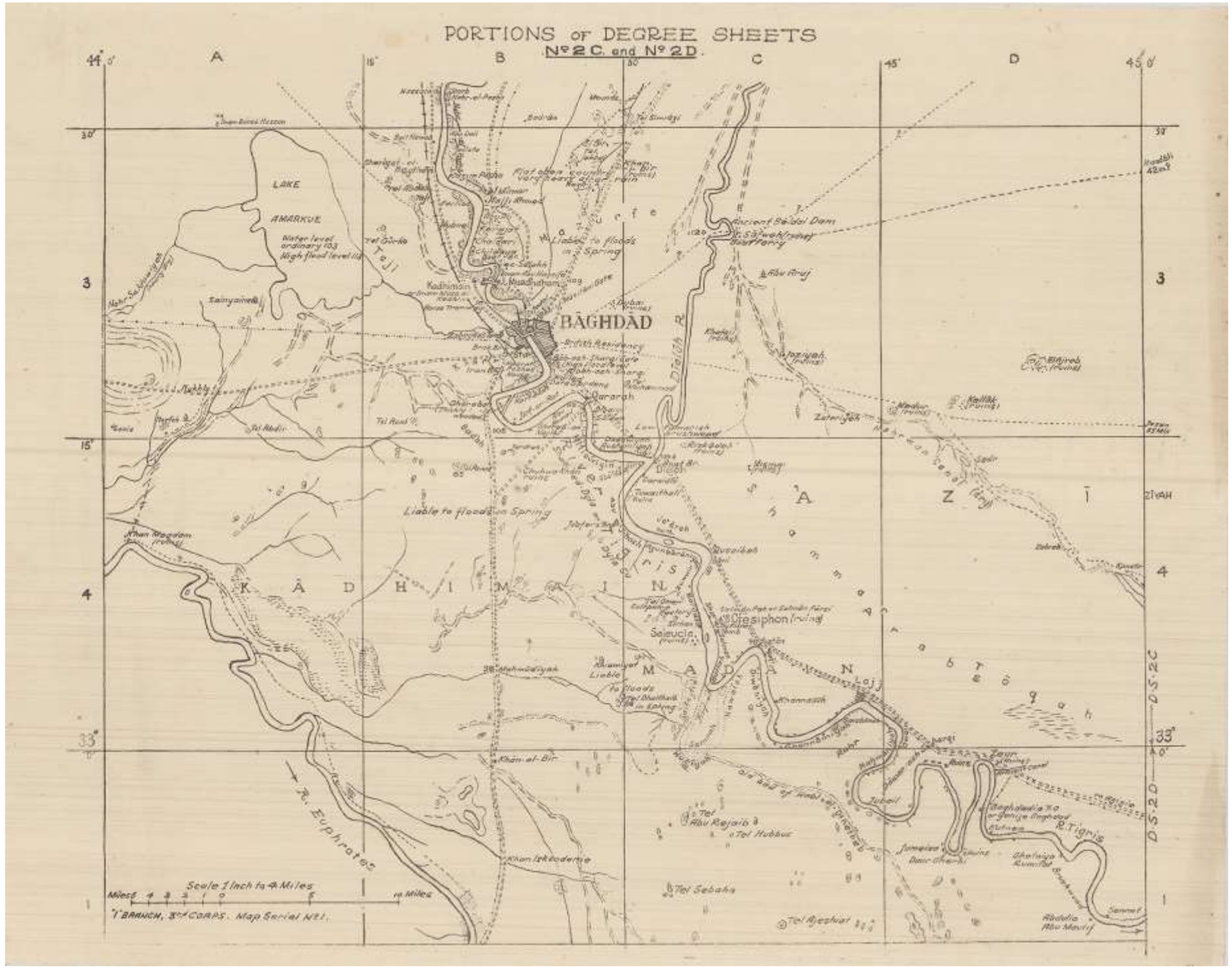
Fortunately, the MEF was as cartographically well prepared as it could possibly be, although only the most up-to date geographical intelligence could provide true security. The British relied upon two main sources for their directional guidance.

First, was the Survey of India's 'Degree Sheet' surveys of Iraq and Persia, entitled *Turkey in Asia and Persia* (published in Calcutta, 1912-5). Each of the interconnecting sheets covering exactly one degree of latitude by one degree of longitude and done to ample scale of 1:253,400 (1 inch to 4 miles). The maps were based upon excellent sources, including the maps made by explorers, the latest Ottoman and German printed materials, as well and the masterly surveys of Sir William Willcocks, the world-famous Anglo-Indian irrigation engineer who in the years before the war was hired by the Sublime Porte to reorder the Euphrates and Tigris water systems to improve agrarian development. The Degree Sheets provided their best coverage in Southern and Central Iraq and became less accurate as one proceeded north of Baghdad.

Second, and being the best existing source for Northern Iraq were the available sheets from Francis Richard Maunsell's *Eastern Turkey in Asia. Scale, 1 : 250,000, or 1.014 inches to 4 miles. Compiled at the Intelligence Division, War Office,* 50 Sheets (London : Geographical Section, General Staff, 1901-1917). Maunsell was an eccentric and intrepid British spy who was able to map large sections of the region, and while his efforts were enormously impressive, the quality of his coverage was spotty, as he was unable to map some places as well as others.

In sum, while these cartographic sources were of very high quality, and were often sufficiently accurate to effectively guide operations, as the British-Indian officers were soon to learn, they had many blind spots, in part due to recent changes to Iraq's dynamic landscape.

In an effort to create the best maps for use in the field, the Indian Army engineers, who travelled as part of the MEF, copied the 'Degree Sheet' and Maunsell maps (copies of which were often in short supply),



while often updating the maps with the latest field intelligence. The resulting maps (exemplified by the present archive) were printed from mobile hand-turned presses, and while the print quality was crude, they were often the most accurate existing maps of the areas they visited. In these endeavours, the engineers of the 3rd Corps of the Indian Army, whose home base was in ultra-rugged Nagaland, were especially effective, and they had extensive experience surveying some of the most difficult terrain in India under trying conditions.

Turning to the military action, the Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force had a relatively easy time seizing southern Iraq, being most of Basra Vilayet, late in 1914. This early success proved to be a curse, as it made the British high command incredibly overconfident; they severely underestimated the abilities and zeal of the Ottoman forces and elected not to give their force the resources their commanders requested.

After fighting their way against determined resistance up the Tigris basin, in November 1915 the British force came within striking distance of Baghdad. While their commander, Major General Sir Charles Townshend, had reservations about trying to take the Iraqi capital, Whitehall desperate to overcome the humiliation of that summer's defeat at Gallipoli, and ordered him to strike Baghdad. It was also around this time that the Indian army engineers noticed some serious inaccuracies with the existing maps, causing delays in the movement of their forces.

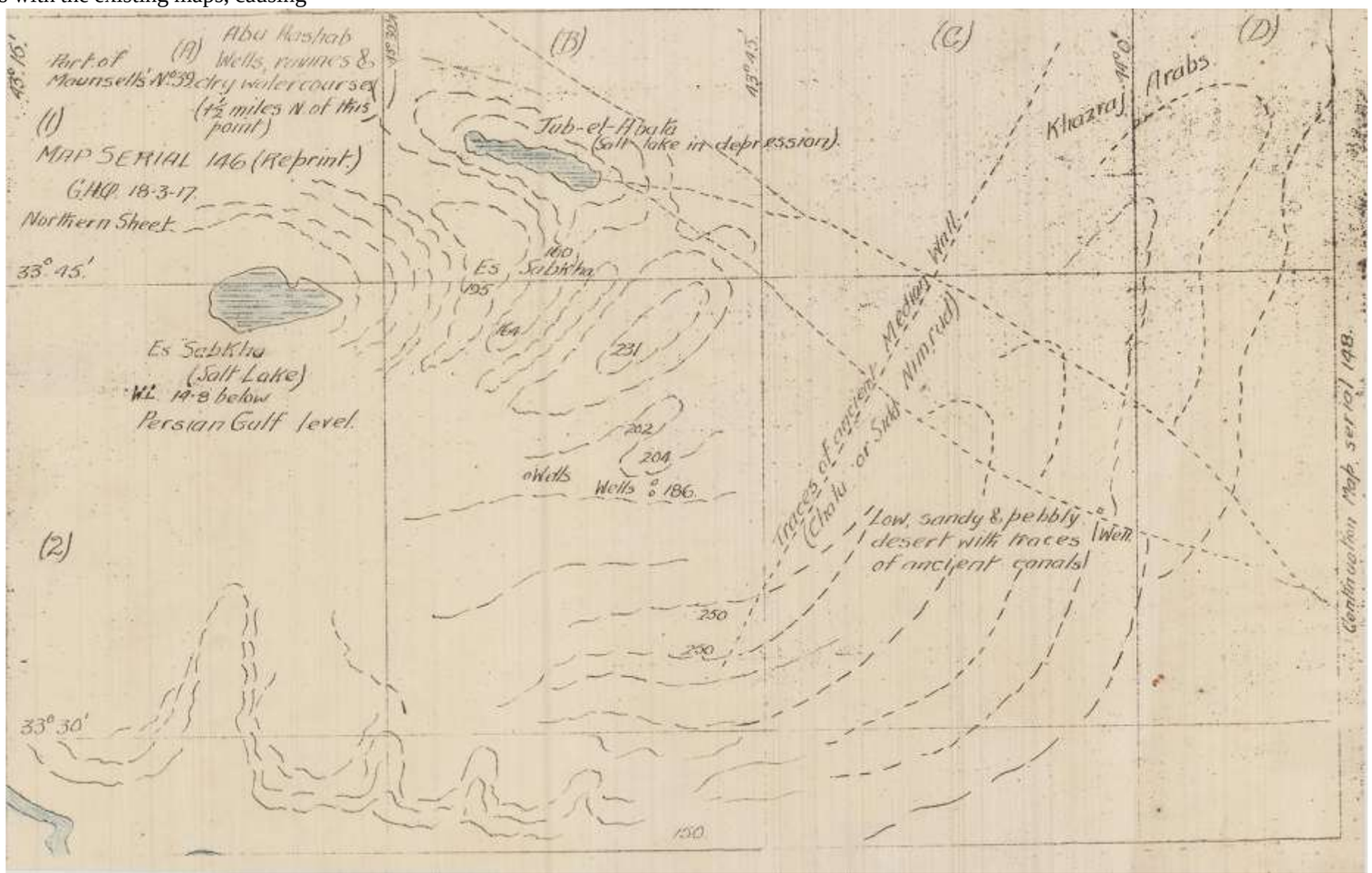
An Anglo-Indian force of 11,000 men, supported by two gunboats on the Tigris, advanced on the Ottoman trenches at Ctesiphon (also called Salman Pak) about 16 miles (26 km) southwest of Baghdad. During what became known as the Battle of Ctesiphon (November 22-25, 1915), the British forces met an Ottoman army of 18-20,000 men under Lieutenant General Nureddin Pasha. While the British forces managed to make some progress against the Ottoman's forward lines, they were soon bogged down in an endless gauntlet or trenches, with the Ottomans mounting sortie resistance. The losses were horrendous, the British suffered 4,200 men down, with the Ottoman taking between 6,000 and 9,000 casualties. Realizing that they could not clear all the Ottoman defences, the British mounted a retreat southward towards Kut al-Amara, a town strategically located on bend on the Tigris about 40 miles (64 km) south east of Ctesiphon, the Ottomans in hot pursuit.

At what became known as the Siege of Kut (December 7, 1915 to April 29, 1916), Townshend's force was entirely encircled by the enemy. Despite several British attempts to relieve Kut, after 147 days Townshend surrendered. In what was one of the greatest military disasters in British imperial history, only 13,164 of the original 45,000 British imperial troops survived the siege and the relief attempts, and many of the POWs and subsequently died during the 'death march' to Anatolia that the Ottomans subjected them to.

Deficiencies in the 'Degree Sheet' maps of the Kut vicinity were said to have hindered hinder the British rescue operations, although it was not a decisive factor.

Britain was determined to recover and avenge its defeat, sending massive reinforcements to Mesopotamia commanded by a formidable new leader, Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Stanley Maude. Maude launched his campaign in December 1916. Earning the nickname 'Systematic Joe', he was obsessively methodical and patient, leaving no detail or contingency to change, not making a move until his forces were as ready as they were ever going to be. While some at Whitehall were initially impatient with the slow speed of Maude's advance up the Tigris, he eventually delivered results, winning every altercation he fought in Iraq.

Maude's army took Kut on February 23, 1917, gaining not only that key strategic point, but restoring some of the British honour lost the year previous. The road towards Baghdad was now open and Maude's army benefitted from the geographic intelligence of the area south of Baghdad gained during the aborted advance on the city in November 1915, that was featured on the Indian engineers' field-printed maps (See Map 1A *below*).



Maude, leading 5,000 men, commenced his advance on the Iraqi capital on March 5. He met the Ottoman outer defensive perimeter on March 9, where the Diyala River met the Tigris. In a brilliant move of deception, instead of directly striking the Ottoman positions, Maude swung most of his army north up the Diyala, towards Baghdad's unprotected flank. Khalil Pasha, the Ottoman commander, who had a total of only 25,000 troops to defend the city, fell for the trick and moved his main army north to check the main British force, leaving only a single Ottoman regiment at Diyala. Maude then moved in to crush the Ottoman positions at Diyala, and Khalil Pasha, seeing that he could not possibly outmatch Maude's main force ordered a full retreat to Baghdad.

Baghdad descended into a scene of utter chaos, as 400 years of Ottoman rule was coming to precipitous end. Khalil Pasha ordered the evacuation of the city at 8 PM of March 10, but the situation was so disorderly that as the British marched into the city on March 11; 9,000 Ottoman troops were surprised and surrendered. Maude then proceeded to issue the Baghdad Proclamation which in flowery language promised the city's residents that "Our armies do not come into your cities and lands as conquerors or enemies, but as liberators". Baghdad was the first great prize gained by the British in Middle East and is fall dramatically altered the history of the entire region for decades to come.

While the MEF had conquered the majority of Iraq, the northern part of the country, approximating the territory of the Ottoman Vilayet of Mosul, remained firmly in the Sultan's hands. The British high command knew that they had to take Northern Iraq for two reasons. First, their hold over Baghdad was not secure if the enemy controlled the higher lands up the Tigris River. Second, Northern Iraq was of key strategic and economic importance, as it was the nexus between the Levant, Anatolia, Mesopotamia and Persia, as well as being rich in petroleum resources; securing physical possession of the region would likely ensure that it would remain under British control following any postwar settlement.

However, prying Northern Iraq from the Ottomans would be a difficult task. The region was incredibly rugged, full of easily defensive positions, and featured many long stretches without adequate water supplies. The Maunsell maps, while helpful in many respects, contained many blind spots, or were otherwise not sufficiently up to date. Without a more precise knowledge of the landscape, MEF forces could easily be trapped and ambushed.

In the spring of 1917, at their new General Headquarters in Baghdad, the British formed the 'Map Compilation Section G.H.Q.', staffed by military cartographers and draftsmen, many with prior experience in the Middle East, as well as members of the tried and tested 3rd Corps of the Indian Army. In some cases, the Section benefitted from fresh surveys from aerial or territorial reconnaissance.

In the early days, the G.H.Q. printed maps from the same crude hand-turned presses as used the field, although at some point, in early 1918, advanced photolithographic presses were shipped in for its exclusive use.

The MEF's operations in Northern Iraq can be divided into three main phases. The first occurred in the spring of 1917, in the immediate wake of the British capture of Baghdad, in which the MEF had to secure the countryside to the north and west of the city. Much of these operations occurred within the 'Sunni Triangle', a notoriously unruly region the extended from Baghdad up the Tigris as far as Tikrit, and from the Iraqi capital up the Euphrates as far as Ramadi.

The British struck both north and west roughly simultaneously, taking a very strong Ottoman position at Mushaidie Railway Station, just north of Baghdad, on March 14 (See Map 1B *below*); while another force captured the Ottoman garrison at Fallujah, on the Euphrates, 35 miles west of Baghdad, on March 19 (See Map 2B *below*). The following day another MEF detachment took the critical town of Baqubah, on the Diyala River, 30 miles northeast of Baghdad (See Map 1B *below*). This was followed by the Samarrah Offensive (March 13 – April 23, 1917), upon which the British captured Samarra (See Map 3 *below*). Located about 130 km north-northwest of Baghdad, Samarra was critically the terminus of the partially completed Iraqi section of the Baghdad Railway, the planned grand line that was to run from Istanbul to Baghdad. Elsewhere, the British seized the important city of Kirkuk on May 7, located up the Lower Zab River, a tributary of the Tigris (Kirkuk was Iraq's most promising place for oil exploration).

The second stage mainly concerned securing the Euphrates above Fallujah and the Tigris above Samarra. The main object of the Euphrates operations was taking Ramadi, about 62 miles west of Baghdad (See Map 2B *below*). This proved very difficult; during the First Battle of Ramadi, in July 1917, which was fought in extreme heat, the British attack proved clumsy, while the resistance of the large Ottoman garrison was spirited. The British were forced to withdraw, as their salvos proved futile, while many troops fell with heat stroke. During the Second Battles of Ramadi, in September 1917, the British learned their lesson and struck when the weather was moderate, rushing the Ottoman positions hard and pinning their troops down along the riverbank, so succeeding in taking the town.

As for the Tigris operation, the main objective was Tikrit, located about 110 miles north of Baghdad, it was home to a major Ottoman army base and supplies depot. Tikrit was also, historically the hometown of Salah al-Din, and later Saddam Hussein. The town fell only after the bloody Battle of Tikrit, on November 5, 1917 (See Map 3 *below*).

As an offshoot of the second phase, the MEF drove to the far northwest, taking the Kurdish town of Khanaqin, near the Persian border (See Map 4 *below*). This was viewed as important by the British high command as the town anchored one of Iraq's most promising oil prospecting regions.

For some months thereafter, the British held defensive positions, for a variety of complicated factors. However, by the beginning of October 1918, it became clear that the British would soon gain ultimate victory over the Ottomans in World War I. While it was believed that the Mesopotamian heartlands up to just above Baghdad would safely remain under British control following the postwar settlement, the fate of Northern Iraq, with all its potential petroleum resources, remained very much up in the air. If the British did not act with alacrity, the region might fall under some kind of postwar Turkish rule or be placed under French control.

In the third stage, the British resolved to drive up the Tigris Valley all the way to Mosul, the possession of which would likely guarantee British control over all Northern Iraq in the years following the war. The British had to race against the clock, as any land that they did not hold by the time that the expected armistice was called might not be counted in their postwar gains.

The British then proceeded to methodically fight their way up the Tigris, securing Mosul on November 10, 1918. The British conquest of Northern Iraq was consequential, as in the postwar settlement the region was placed within the British sphere of control, as part of the puppet state of the Kingdom of Iraq. While

the British regime would have considerable difficulty maintaining control of the country, in 1927 a colossal oil gusher was discovered at *'**Baba Gurgur**'* near Kirkuk, thus establishing Iraq as a major petroleum power, so redefining the political and economic destiny of the Middle East for generations.

The Treaty of Versailles (1919) led to the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire and made Iraq into a British-controlled mandate (essentially a protectorate). The Turkish Petroleum Company ramped up its exploration ventures, discovering the massive Kirkuk fields in 1927. Renamed the Iraq Petroleum Company in 1929, the firm went on to discover many new oil fields, including in the Basra region. While Iraq technically became independent in 1932, Britain continued to dominate its politics and oil production until the July 14 Revolution of 1958, which brought in a nationalist republican regime opposed to Western hegemony.

The Archive's Maps in Focus

Present here are 6 map sheets (forming 4 maps) all printed the winter-spring of 1917 on a hand-cranked press by engineers of the 3rd Corps of the Indian Army and are all incredibly rich in details of the topography, ethnography, infrastructure, mineral wealth and archaeology of the region. The maps fall into two distinct categories. Map sheets 1A & 1B, showcasing the critical Baghdad-Baqubah areas, which seamless connect, are predicated upon 'Degree Sheet' maps issued in Calcutta by the Survey of India in 1915. They were printed in the field by engineers from the 'I' Branch of the 3rd Corps in the immediate run up to the successful British attack upon Baghdad in March 1917, as well as subsequent operations around Baqubah.

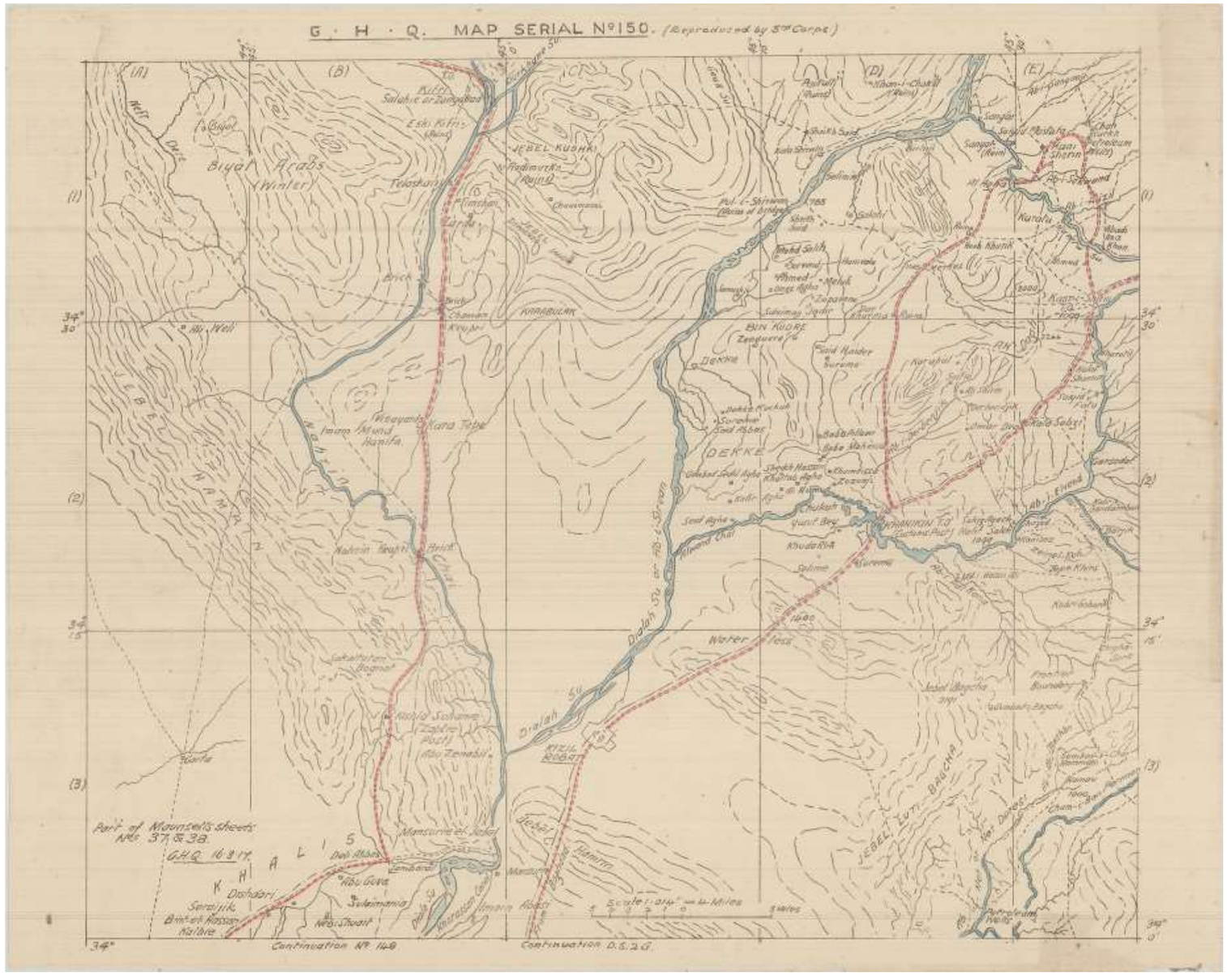
Map sheets 2A & 2B, 3 and 4 are all from a different series, as they are predicated upon sheets from Francis Richard Maunsell's *Eastern Turkey in Asia*. They were made from hand-drawn manuscripts and were printed from portable hand-operated presses by engineers of the 3rd Corps stationed at G.H.Q. in Baghdad. Made in late March and April 1917, they are amongst the very first products of the printing workshop established there. Critically, they would have be used as operational guides during the battles for Samarra, Tikrit, Fallujah, Ramadi and Khanaqin. The maps from this series were made to connect to adjacent sheets, such that Map 2A and 2B join up seamlessly.

While there is some overlap between the 'Degree Sheet' and Maunsell types, which had almost identical scales, the present maps, if viewed together, cover the entire region from south of Baghdad, and through there up northeast to Khanaqin, up north to Tikrit, and then west to Ramadi, thus embracing the theatres of the Fall of Baghdad and first two stages of the conquest of Northern Iraq.

1.

A)

INDIAN ARMY, 'I' BRANCH, 3rd CORPS.



[***Baghdad – Ctesiphon*** Area].

Portions of Degree Sheets No. 2C. and No. 2D. / "I" Branch, 3rd Corps, Map Serial No. 1.

[Tigris Valley, south of Baghdad, Early 1917].

Print from a hand-powered field press, 34 x 43.5 cm (13.5 x 17 inches).

This excellent map is derived from portions of the Survey of India's 'Degree Sheets' no. 2C and 2D, with 2C entitled *Bāghdād. Turkey in Asia and Persia* (Calcutta, 1915), which has the distinction of being one of the earliest accurate general maps of the Baghdad region. Please see a link to the example we currently have in stock:

https://pahor.de/product/baghdad-region-iraq-world-war-i-mesopotamian-campaign-calcutta-imprint-baghdad-turkey-in-asia-and-persia-rough-provisional-issue-second-edition-no-2c-baghdad-region/

The present map sheet is almost entirely faithful to its antecedent, save for the detail of its correction of the course in the Euphrates River below Baghdad, near Ctesiphon, whereupon the former great loop in its course had been corrected to show it as a closed oxbow, potentially a very important detail for operational planning. This major amendment would have been the result of reconnaissance undertaken by Indian engineers during the unsuccessful November 1915 run on Baghdad.

The work is a highly developed topographical map featuring all details necessary to aid military movement. The 'Reference', in the lower left margin, explains the symbols used for: Roads passable for wheeled traffic; Tracks; Telegraph Lines; Telegraph Offices; Mountains (Arabic, *Jebel*); Mounds (parts of ruined cities, Arabic *Tel*); Rivers (*Shatt*); Marshy Lakes (*Khor*); Dams (*Sidd*); Muslim Shrines; Open Plains (*Desht*); Mud Forts (*Kasr*); Islands (*Jezirat*); and Date Gardens (usually with Mud Wall enclosures). Additionally, there are innumerable details concerning archaeological sites and abandoned canals, remnants of the numerous great civilizations that once thrived in the Tigris-Euphrates Basin.

'Bāghdād', with its ancient 'Mud walls party destroyed' appears on the banks of the Tigris in the lower centre of the view. Innumerable sites are labelled in and around the city, including the 'British Residency', train station, 'Citadel', various city gates (*Bāb*), 'Nasrat Pasha's House', 'Zobeyda's Tomb', and the 'Horse Tramway' to Kadhimain.

Notably, the already-completed Iraqi portion of the Baghdad Railway is shown to run northward in the direction of Samarra, 120 miles away, where it terminated. The Baghdad Railway was an epic project designed to by German engineers that aimed to connect Istanbul with Baghdad. While never finished during the war, its existing lines line permitted Ottoman troops to travel from Istanbul to Baghdad in only 21 days, reducing a journey time which previously took as long as three months.

To the south of Baghdad, near a great bend on the Tigris, is the ruins of the ancient city of Ctesiphon, the capital of Sassanian Empire (224 - 641), with the map marking an 'Arched façade, prominent landmark', being the Archway of Chosroes, which is still one of the Middle East's great historical monuments. The site, also called 'Sulmān Pāk or Sulmān Farsi', after Salman the Persian (568 - 653), one of the Prophet Muhammad's key companions, who is thought to be buried there, was the scene of the Battle of Ctesiphon (November 22-25, 1915), whereupon Townshend's army was repelled during the first British attempt on Baghdad. The 'Saltpetre Factory', located across the river form Ctesiphon, would have been a key target that the British would have hoped to capture, or if that was not possible, destroy.

B)

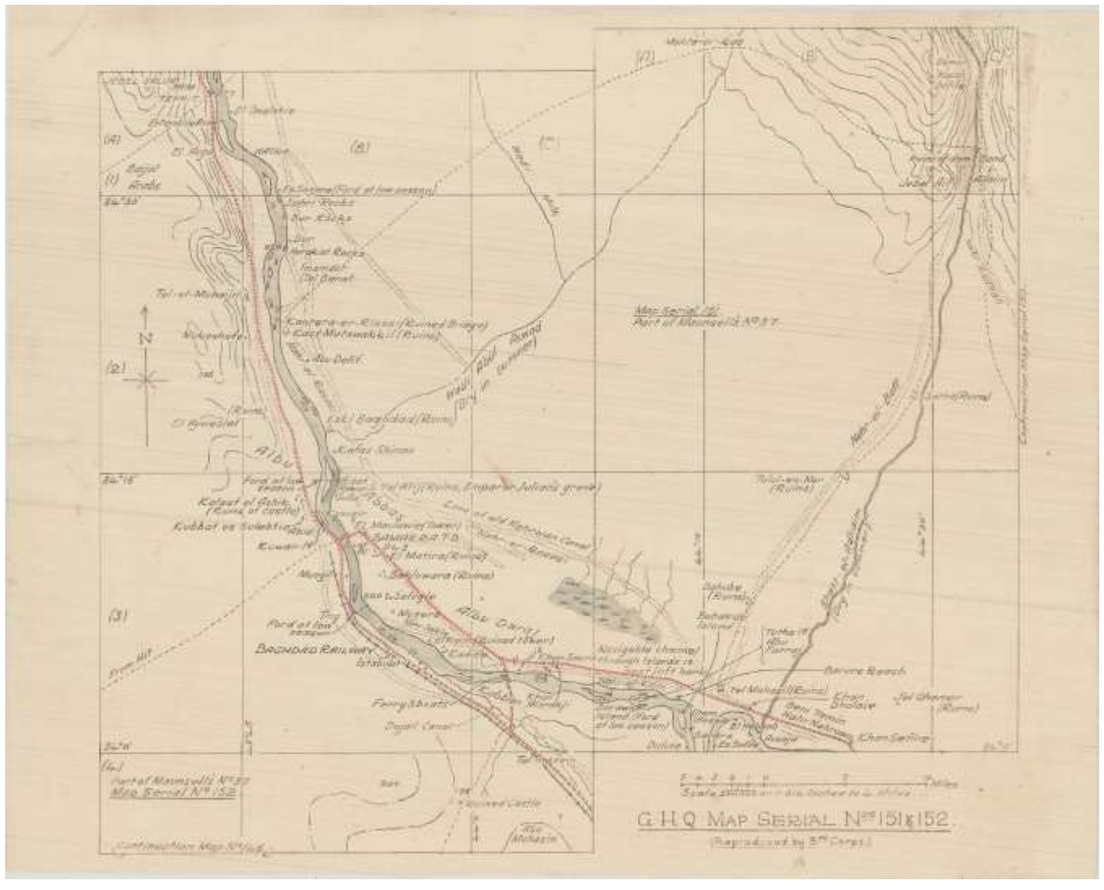
INDIAN ARMY, 'I' BRANCH, 3rd CORPS.

[***Baqubah*** Area].

Top Portion of Degree Sheets No. 2C. / "I" Branch, 3rd Corps, Map Serial No. 2.

[Tigris Valley, south of Baghdad, Early 1917].

Print from a hand-powered field press, 34 x 43.5 cm (13.5 x 17 inches).



This map connects to 1A seamlessly from the north and is derived from the upper part of ‘Degree Sheet’ 2C. The upper right of the map is taken up by the ‘Dīālalah’ (Diyala) River, with the key city of ‘Ba’qūbāh’ (Baqubah).

The major road shown running up from Baghdad through Baqubah and beyond was during the times of the Abbasid Caliphate (750 -1517) called the ‘Khorasan Road’, a key stretch of the Silk Road provided connections to Persia, Central Asia and China. Notably, it was near where the Diyala and the Tigris rivers met where British forces broke the Ottoman lines and proceeded to take Baghdad on March 11, 1917.

The map shows ‘Mushaidie’ train station, along the Baghdad Railway, which was home to a large Ottoman outpost, which was taken by the British on March 14, 1917, while Baqubah was seized by the MEF on March 20.

2.

A)

INDIAN ARMY, 3rd CORPS.

[Sunni Triangle – Fallujah-Ramadi Area].

Map Serial 146 (Reprint) Northern Sheet.

G.H.Q. [Baghdad], March 18, 1917.

Print from a hand-powered field press, with details in original coloured crayon, 21 x 33 cm (8.5 x 13 inches).

The present map sheet, when combined with 2B below, is derived from ‘Part of Maunsells sheet No. 39’ and shows the critical Fallujah-Ramadi area along the Euphrates, in the ‘Sunni Triangle, west of Baghdad. The sheets were printed in Baghdad at the new G.HQ. only a week after the city was taken by the MEF. They would have been used by commanders to plan their difficult assaults upon Ramadi, in July and September 1917.

B)

INDIAN ARMY, 3rd CORPS.

[Sunni Triangle – Fallujah-Ramadi Area].

Map Serial 146 (Reprint) Southern Sheet.

G.H.Q. [Baghdad], March 18, 1917.

Print from a hand-powered field press, with details in original coloured crayon, 21 x 33 cm (8.5 x 13 inches).

Please see above, as this map is meant to be combined with 2A.

3.

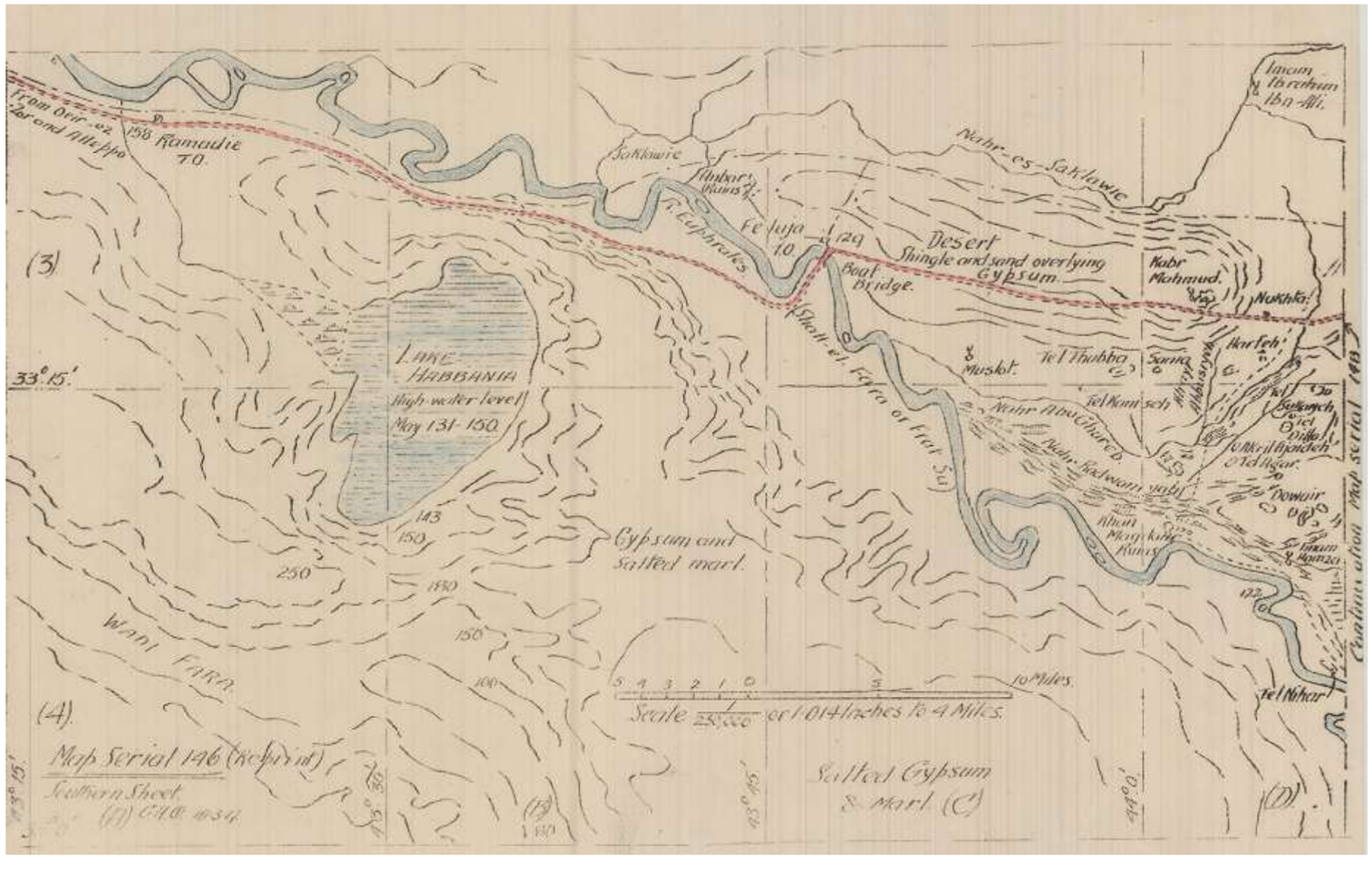
INDIAN ARMY, 3rd CORPS.

[Sunni Triangle – Samarra-Tikrit Area].

G.H.Q. Map Serial Nos. 151 & 152 (Reproduced by 3rd Corps).

G.H.Q. [Baghdad, March-April 1917].

Print from a hand-powered field press, with details in original coloured crayon, 34 x 43 cm (13.5 x 17 inches).



This map, derived from ‘Part of Maunsell’s No. 37’, was issued at G.H.Q. in Baghdad in either late March of April 1917, and shows the critical head of the Baghdad Railway at Samarra, the main objective of the British Samarrah Offensive (March 13 – April 23, 1917). It embraces Tigris up to Tikrit, the major Ottoman base that was the target of the bloody Battle of Tikrit (November 5, 1917). As an interesting aside, the map also notes the site of the grave of the Roman Emperor Julian, who died in the area in 363 A.D., during his Persian Campaign.

4.

INDIAN ARMY, 3rd CORPS.

[Khanaqin Area].

G.H.Q. Map Serial No. 150 (Reproduced by 3rd Corps).

G.H.Q. [Baghdad], March 16, 1917.

Print from a hand-powered field press, with details in original coloured crayon, 34.5 x 43 cm (13.5 x 17 inches).

The map sheet, derived from ‘Part of Maunsells sheets Nos 37 & 38’, shows Khanaqin and vicinity. Khanaqin was strategically critical town located only 8 km for the Persian Frontier. Mainly populated by Kurds, the area was especially coveted by the British as it was known to be rich in petroleum resources. The map labels several natural oil spouts, including ‘Baba Pillowi’ and ‘Baba Mahmoud’, just to the northwest of Khanaqin, as well as the ‘Petroleum Wells’ just across the Persian border near ‘Chah Sarkh’.

Khanaquin was captured by the British in December 1917, and their rule was cautiously welcomed by the local Kurdish leaders, as they disliked both Ottoman and Arab hegemony.

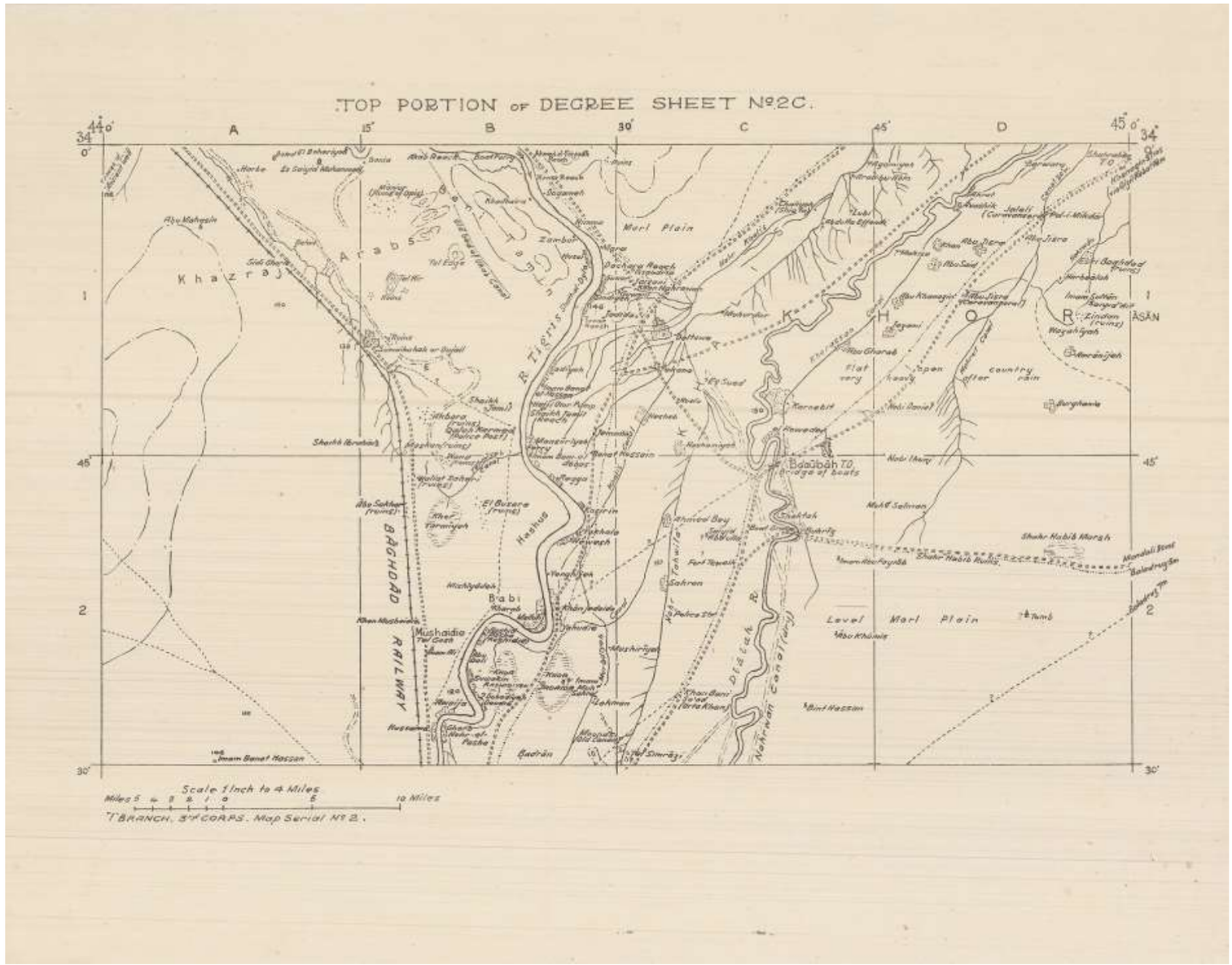
The promise of the region’s oil wealth was redeemed when Iraq’s first oil refinery and pipeline was built near Khanaqin in 1927.

A Note on Rarity

All the maps produced by the MEF engineers in Iraq, whether in the open field, or at the G.H.Q. in Baghdad, are incredibly rare. This is especially true of the early maps made from hand-cranked presses, such as the examples in the present archive, which would have been made in only very tiny quantities for immediate field use, of which almost none would have survived the war. Indeed, we cannot trace any references, let alone the whereabouts of any other examples.

References: N / A – No other examples traced.

2.800 EUR



5. China – Dalian - Liaodong Peninsula (Liaoning Province)

Russo-Japanese War – Siege Of Port Arthur



KARTOGRAPHISCHE ABTEILUNG DER KÖNIGLICH PREUßISCHEN LANDESAUFNAHME. [CARTOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT OF THE ROYAL PRUSSIAN LAND SURVEY OFFICE].

Halbinsel Liau tung: Kwan tung-Gebiet.

Berlin: Kartogr. Abt. d. Kgl. Preuß. Landesaufnahme, September 1904.

Photolithograph, printed on 15 un-joined, untrimmed sheets (complete), plus, a small key map pasted to the verso of one of the sheets, most sheets in monochrome, except for Sheets no. 9,10,11,13,14 and 15 which feature the coastlines outlined in blue printing (Very Good condition for a map of its kind, most sheets with some mild staining, wear and creasing, and some with marginal tears and marginal loss, Sheet 12 with tiny loss taking out small part of the neatline and very tiny part of the mapped area), sheets varying in size, with 11 ‘large’ sheets averaging around 67 x 63 cm, with 4 ‘small’ sheets averaging around 57 x 30 cm if all sheets joined would form a map of irregular measurements 215 x 303 cm (image, without margins) (84.6 x 119.3 inches) – PLEASE SEE THE RECONSTRUCTION WITHOUT MARGINS BELOW.

Exceedingly rare – one of the great modern military maps of China - a colossal and meticulously detailed 15-sheet military map of China’s Liaodong Peninsula (today’s greater Dalian region), made during the Siege of Port Arthur, one of the great military events and media spectacles of the early 20th Century, whereby Japanese forces went to tremendous effort to prize what was one of the world’s most heavily fortified places from Russian hands, the map published in Berlin from the best sources for the use of the German military’s high command, which had a vital interest in the Russo-Japanese conflict.



This colossal 15-sheet work is one of the great modern military maps of China and embraces the Liaodong Peninsula (the southern half of Liaoning Province), the strategically important peninsula that reaches down from Manchuria to protect the mouth of the Bohai Gulf, the maritime approaches towards the Beijing area. Today the peninsula is taken up by the modern metropolis of Dalian, but during the fin de siècle era, it was one of Asia's great geopolitical flashpoints. In 1898, the peninsula was leased from China by Russia (which was establishing pseudo-colonial control over all of Manchuria), which preceded to make the region's best natural harbour, Port Arthur (today the Lüshunkou District of Dalian), into a modern city and one of the most heavily fortified places in the world. From 1897 to 1902, the Russians built the Chinese Eastern Railway (CER) to connect Port Arthur with the great inland hub of Harbin, and then beyond to Chita and Vladivostok.

However, Russia's growing ambitions in the Far East clashed with those of Meiji Japan, a newly hyper-industrialized military power, resulting in the Russo-Japanese War (1904-5). The Liaodong Peninsula became the epicentre of the conflict, during which, to the surprise of the world, Japan successfully besieged Port Arthur and throttled Russia in the greater conflict.

Germany, which controlled the relatively nearby treaty port of Tsingtau (Qingdao), had vital economic and political interests in the region, and watched the Russian-Japanese showdown with gripped fascination and no small degree of alarm.

Consequently, the German General Staff commissioned the present grand map to inform them of the ongoing Siege of Porth Arthur (the map was printed in September 1904, one month into the battle), and to act as a blueprint to guide possible German military operations on the Liaodong Peninsula should that become necessary (fortunately for Germany, it managed to maintain its neutrality and to avoid any military intervention).

The map, published in Berlin by the Kartographische Abteilung der Königlich Preußischen Landesaufnahme (Cartographic Department of the Royal Prussian Land Survey Office), which often printed the most important German military maps, is labeled as being 'Nur zum Militär-Dienstgebrauch' (For Military Service Use Only), and was restricted for use only by senior German officers, civilian administrators and diplomats.

The Kartographische Abteilung predicated the map upon extremely sophisticated recent surveys executed by the Russians, largely in preparation for building the CER, as all sheets bear the note: 'Photolith. nach dem Material des Russischen Hauptstabes aus dem Jahr 1898/99' (Photolithographed based on the material from the Russian General Staff from 1898/99). Another notes states that the toponomy on the map is transliterated into German from the original Russian (with many named having been transliterated from Chinese into Russian).

The map embraces the entire Liaodong Peninsula, or Russian zone, and the configuration of the map's 15 sheet is shown upon a small key map pasted the verso of one of the sheets. The zone's epicentre, Port Arthur, lies on a stellar natural harbour near the southern tip, and is shown in considerable detail (on Sheet 13), noting the location of the astronomical point upon which the triangulation of the peninsula was anchored. 'Dalni', then a modest settlement, today the downtown of Dalian, the is shown on Sheet 11. The border between the Russian and Chinese controlled territories, running across the base of the peninsula, is demarcated on Sheets 2, 3 and 4.

The map's coverage is incredibly detailed and precise, predicated upon advanced, systematic trigonometric surveys undertaken by Russian military engineers, with all coastlines accurately charted, rivers exactingly followed, and elevation expressed by precise contour lines, with named peaks and spot heights given in metres. All roads and paths are marked, as are the lines of the CER and its spurs (noting the locations of 'Bnf.', Bahnhof, train stations). Many 'salzfeld' (saltpans) are marked along the coasts.

The map also precisely depicts every town, village and hamlet, with built up areas are shaded in black, with their street plans outlined. Accompanying many of the settlements are numbers that reveal detailed demographic information from a recent Russian census, described as 'Die Zahlen bei den Ortsnamen die Grosse der Wohnplatze nach Familien an' (The numbers in the place names indicate the size of the residential areas according to families).

On will notice that, for whatever, reason, six of the sheets (being Nos. 9, 10, 11, 13, 14 and 15) have the coastlines outlined in blue photolithography, while the remaining nine sheets are printed in monochrome. A note on the key sheet indicates that this is how the map was published as intended.

In sum, the map showcases the Liaodong Peninsula in unprecedented detail and provides all the information that a general could desire for strategic planning. This masterpiece of scientific military surveying would not be superseded for many years.

A Note on Rarity

The present map is exceedingly rare. It would have been issued in only a very small print run classified exclusively for use only be the most senior German officials and military commanders. Moreover, the survival rate of such large, multi-sheet military maps, especially in their complete form, is incredibly low.

We can trace only a single example of the complete map, held by the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, while we cannot trace any records for any of the individual sheets, nor can we locate any sales records.

The Siege of Port Arthur*:* Major Military Showdown and Media Spectacle *of the* fin-de-siècle era

At the dawn of the 20th century, Russia and the newly hyperindustrialized Meiji Japan had expanded their zones of control, or influence, in the Far East for some years, with their gains coming largely at the expense of China.

Inevitably, Russian and Japanese interests collided in Manchuria. Japan coveted the entire region, while Russia was building the Trans-Siberian Railway (and its spurs, such as the Chinese Eastern Railway) through the area, having founded the great inland hub of Harbin (in 1898) and acquiring the fine harbour of Port Arthur (today the Lüshunkou District of Dalian), in the same year.

Port Arthur deserves special attention, as it was of immense strategic value as an all-season deep-water port, considered one of the best natural harbours in East Asia. Japan had easily conquered Port Arthur form China in 1894, even though the city had been heavily fortified by the German Krupp munitions

company. Under Western pressure, the city was given to Russia as a treaty port in 1898. Since then, Russia had made Port Arthur onto one of the most heavily fortified places on earth, with the city itself attaining population of 87,000 by 1904.

Simply put, there was not room for both great powers in Manchuria, and something would have to give. Japan initiated the Russo-Japanese War (February 8, 1904 – September 5, 1905), deploying its large, well-trained military, backed by the most modern equipment, against Russia's Chinese outposts. Russia was caught off guard, while severely underestimating Japan's capabilities. Officials in St. Petersburg simply could not believe that an 'Asian' country could defeat a leading European power in a modern conflict.

In the opening salvo, the Japanese mounted a 'sneak attack', shelling Russian ships off Port Arthur (without besieging the city), even before a declaration of war was made. Czar Nicholas II considered this to be a dishonourable act, setting an ugly tone for the conflict. Through the early months of 1904, the Japanese moved massive forces onto Manchuria, while Russian mobilization was slow. Taking Port Arthur was the prime Japanese objective, for as long as the base remained in Russian hands, none of the Japanese gains in Manchuria would be secure.

The Siege of Port Arthur (August 1, 1904 to January 2, 1905) was one of the great global military events of the generation leading up to World War I and was one of the first to be covered in almost real-time by the world media through photography and breaking news delivered by telegraph.

A Japanese force of 150,000 men, under General Count Nogi Maresuke, one of the most revered Meiji commanders, surrounded Port Arthur beginning on August 1, 1904. The city was defended by 50,000 Russian troops, armed with 506 heavy guns, commanded by Major-General Baron Anatoly Stoessel, considered a rather lacklustre leader. The Japanese were initially overconfident, believing that since they had easily taken Port Arthur from China in 1894, that the city would once again fall quickly. This assumption was wrong, as in the previous six years, the Russians had made Port Arthur into one of the most heavily fortified sites in the world.

During what was by far and away the longest and bloodiest aspect of the entire war, Port Arthur was subjected to a constant barrage of heavy ordnance, while the Russians returned fire upon the Japanese lines, often to devastating effect. One of the shocking new inventions used in the siege was the 28-inch howitzer that could lodge 217 kg shells over 8 kilometres!

The Russians, running out of supplies and ammunition, finally surrendered to Count Nogi on January 2, 1905. The toll of siege was astounding, the Russians suffered 31,000 casualties, while the Japanese endured 57,000.
The loss of Port Arthur was a death blow to Russia's land campaign. To reset things, Czar Nicholas II sent a fleet consisting of 38 of the Russian Navy's best and most modern ships all way the from St. Petersburg to the Far East. However, the Russian flotilla was intercepted in the waters between Korea and Japan by a Japanese fleet of 89 ships which proceeded to utterly decimate the Russian fleet at the Battle of Tsushima (May 27-28, 1905). This defeat knocked Russia out of the war, and facing a rebellion at home, the czar sued for peace, resulting in the Treaty of Portsmouth (September 5, 1905). This agreement confirmed Japan as the foremost power in the Far East until World War II.

The German Fascination with the Russo-Japanese War

The German Kaiser, Cabinet and the General Staff in Berlin were utterly transfixed by the Russo-Japanese War, and the Siege of Port Arthur in particular, leading to the creation of the present map. While Germany resolved to remain neutral in the conflict, the war had direct and potentially severe ramifications for Germany. First, Germany controlled the large and hugely profitable treaty port of Tsingtau (Qingdao), in Shandong Province, not too far from Port Arthur. Instability in the greater region naturally affected German trade, and potentially imperiled the security of Tsingtau. Indeed, while the Germans had no desire to get involved in the fighting, they knew that the present map would come in handy in the unlikely, but frightening, event that they had to intervene in the Liaodong Peninsula to protect Tsingtau.

On a broader level, the Germans were fascinated watching Russia, which was an ancient and much feared nemesis of Prussia (the dominant state of German Empire) get throttled by Japan, a country that until recently was a military non-entity, as least on the international stage.

From the war, the Germans drew the conclusion that Russia was much weaker (more disorganized and relied upon outdated equipment and tactics) that they had hitherto assumed, while Japan was an incredibly potent phenomenon that needed to be respected and investigated. Indeed, the spectre of an 'Asian' power decimating a major European force threw the Germans' long-held beliefs on the racial superiority of Caucasians out the window, causing a great deal of contemplation in Berlin.

As it would turn out, the German high command went too far in underestimation the Russians, while they had every reason to fear and respect the Japanese. During World War I, Japan joined the Entente Powers and almost effortlessly prized Tsingtau from Germany. In Eastern Europe, Russia ended upon putting up a decent fight against Germans, even though it suffered from being disorganized and archaic in its approach.

The German esteem for Japan only grew in the wake of the Great War and was one of the factors underlying the fateful German-Japanese alliance during World War II.

References: Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin: Kart. E 1343, OCLC: 1235971474. Cf. Matthew S. SELIGMANN, 'Germany, the Russo-Japanese War, and the road to the Great War', in Rotem Kowner (ed.), *The Impact of the Russo-Japanese War* (London: Routledge, 2006); Jonathan STEINBERG, 'Germany and the Russo-Japanese War', *The American Historical Review*, vol. 75, no. 7, 1970, pp. 1965–1986.

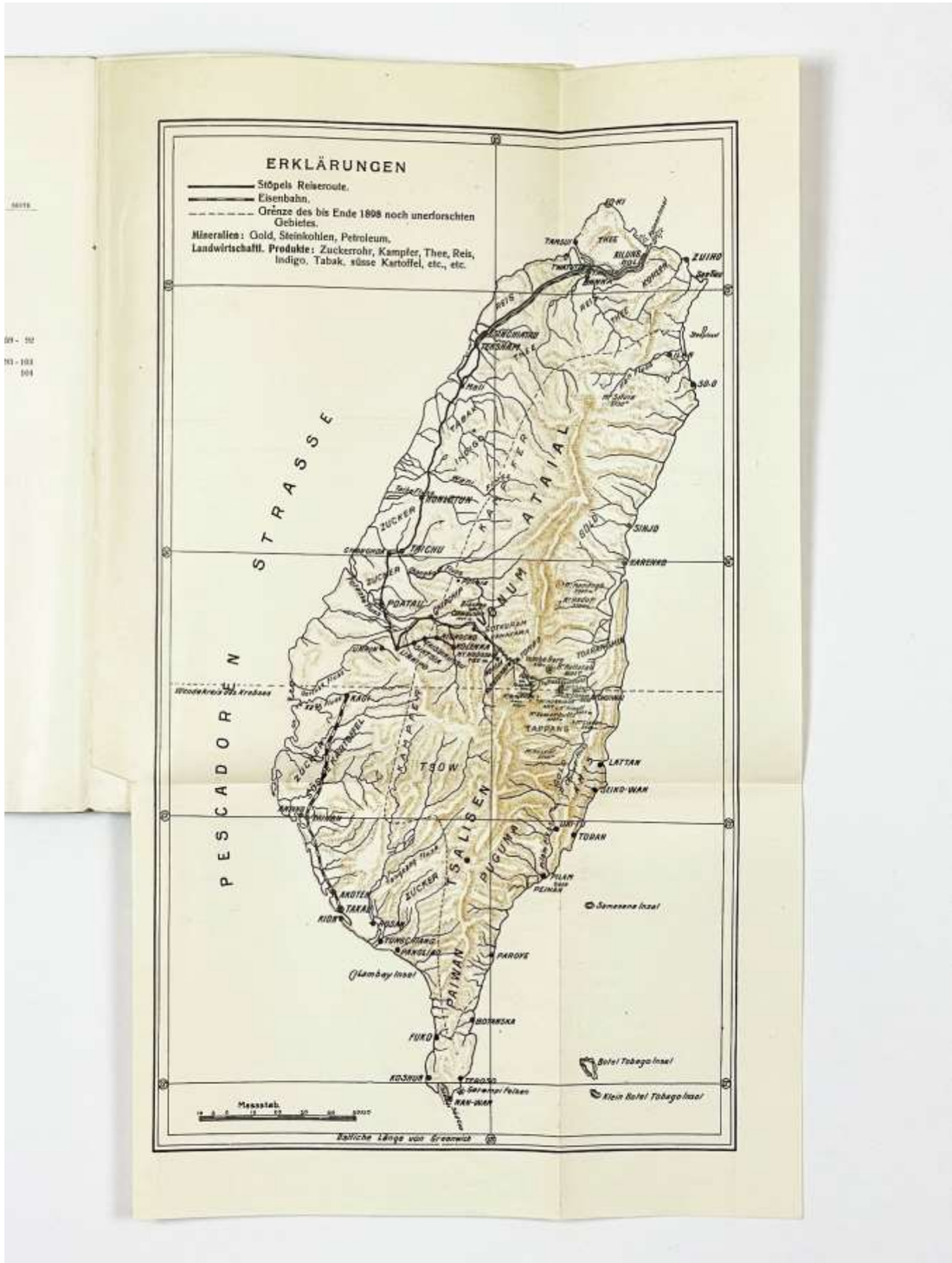
3.500 EUR

6. TAIWAN

MOUNTAINEERING / ETHNOGRAPHY

HISTORY

BUENOS AIRES IMPRINT



Karl Theodor STÖPEL (1862 - 1940).

Eine Reise in das Innere der insel Formosa und die erste Besteigung des Niitakayama (Mount Morrison), Weihnachten 1898.

Buenos Aires: Companñía sud-americana de billetes de banco, 1905.

Small 4° (26 x 17 cm): 104 pp. (with numerous photographic images imbedded within text), [2 pp.], plus folding bi-chrome map (40 x 23 cm), original olive coloured printed card wrappers (Very Good, internally clean and bright, wrappers with some chipping and loss to spine and else marginal wear, faint old owner's name to front cover in crayon).

A fascinating account of the German economist and ethnographer Karl Theodor Stöpel's tour of Taiwan which occurred just after the island was taken over by Japan, during which he witnessed the island rapid's economic-political transition and the local Chinese's rebellion against the new regime, as well as being one of the earliest scientific missions deep into the island's interior, the so-called 'Savage District', where he engaged with the indigenous Taiwanese people and was the first known person to climb Yu Shan, the island's highest peak, illustrated with numerous photographic images and a custom map – rare on the market.

The indigenous peoples of Taiwan (traditionally known in the West as 'Formosa') were Austronesian peoples and it was not until the 17th century that the island was dramatically altered by colonialism (by Spain and the Netherlands), and the first of many waves of Chinese migration for the mainland. During the rule of the Qing Dynasty (1683 – 1895), the fertile plains that occupied the east coast and northern tip of the island became densely populated with Han Chinese residents, and were heavily developed for agriculture. The indigenous Taiwanese were relegated to living in the island's extremely mountainous and forested interior and along its rugged west coast, regions that collectively became known to outsiders as the 'Savage District'. Indeed, even though the 19th century very few Chinese or Europeans ventured into this zone, which was still essentially controlled by its indigenous peoples, while it immense natural wonders were largely an enigma to science.

Following the Sino-Japanese War (1894-5), Taiwan was taken over by Melji Japan, the recently hyper-industrialized military mega-power. The Japanese immediately announced plans to industrialize Taiwan and to impose its authority throughout the island, including upon the 'Savage District', or as much of it as was practicable. However, many elements of the Chinese community rebelled against Japanese rule. This resistance was sporadic, but was at times spirited, and it was crushed by 1902. The resentment of the indigenous people to Japanese rule brewed more gradually and would not peak until some years later.

Enter Karl Theodor Stöpel (1862 - 1940) was a brilliant German polymath, who became a renown traveller, adventurer, economist, ethnographer and archeologist, with major accomplishments on three continents. Born to a wealthy landholding family in the Rhineland, Stöpel worked as a banker before attending university in Heidelberg and Berlin. From 1896 to 1899, he embarked on an incredibly ambitious world tour that took him to the United States Cuba, Mexico (where he climbed Mount Popocatépetl), Hawaii, Siberia, Korea and China.

Towards the end of his tour, Stöpel arrived in Taiwan, which was experiencing the early period of Japanese occupation. He was amazed by this society that was undergoing a rapid economic-political transition, and resolved to boldly explore the island, despite the obvious dangers and uncertainties. He observed the vibrant Chinese community which was deeply distressed by their new heavy-handed overlords, and he was an eyewitness to their ill-fated attempts to overthrow the Japanese rule. More importantly, Stöpel ventured deep into the 'Savage District', becoming one of the first outsiders to provide a detailed scientific analysis of the region, the indigenous Taiwanese people and the land's amazing natural wonders.

Significantly, on December 26, 1898, Stöpel, an accomplished mountaineer, became the first known person to ascend Yu Shan, Taiwan's highest peak, which at 3,952 metres (12, 966 feet) is the fourth tallest mountain on any island. Yu Shan was then known to Westerners as Mount Morrison, and to the Japanese as Niitakayama (meaning 'New High Mountain') because it had recently become the tallest peak in the Japanese Empire, being 176 metres higher than Mount Fuji.

Stöpel returned to Germany and completed his Ph.D. in economics at Heidelberg in 1902, before heading to Buenos Aires to serve as the Commercial Attaché to the Germans Consulate. It was there that he completed his account of his adventures in Taiwan, and the German Scientific Association in Buenos Aires sponsored its publication in 1905.

Focusing upon the present work, here Stöpel provides one of the first, and perhaps most valuable, accounts of the mysterious interior of Taiwan, and well as granting an insight into the island just as it was coming under Japanese domination. He starts by giving an expert analysis of Meiji Japan and it ambitions in Taiwan, as well as providing a background to the current state of the island, before giving a vivid, engaging account of his tour down the east coast and into the interior, 'unenforschten Gebeits' (unexplored areas, as he called the 'Savage District'). All along the way his regales the reader with fascinating vignettes and impressions of the Chinese people and their struggles against the new Japanese regime, as well as the indigenous Taiwanese who held on their culture as it was threated by the march of modernity. His relation of entering the unspoiled majestic realm of Taiwan's highest mountains is a pleasure to read. The text is illustrated with numerous images of photographs taken by the author.

The work is divided into eight sections: 1) Japans political and economic rise and it designs on Taiwan; 2) the Importance of Taiwan; 3) the island's Geography; 4) Taiwan's History; 5) Stöpel's trip into the Interior; 6) the Foothills leading up to Yu Shan; 7) the Ascent of Yu Shan; 8) the Decent of Yu Shan; and 9) the Future of Taiwan under Japanese Rule.

The work features a fine custom-made folding map of Taiwan that provides an accurate and detailed overview of its topography and settlements, noting the boundary between the well-developed areas and the 'unenforschten Gebeits' (unexplored areas, or 'Savage District'). Also marked are the locations of mineral resources (gold, coal petroleum) and key crops (sugar, camphor, tea, rice, indigo, tobacco, sweet potatoes, etc.). Notably, the map traces Stöpel's travel route from the Taipei area, in the north, the halfway down the east coast, before heading inland into the little-known interior, where he climbed Yu Shan.

A Note on Rarity

While there are quite a few examples of the work in libraries worldwide, although the work is rare on the market; we can trace only single sales record for another example from the last 25 years.

References: British Library: General Reference Collection 10057.ee.31.; Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin: Chin cd 49; L [4]°; OCLC: 11587832; Palau 322624.

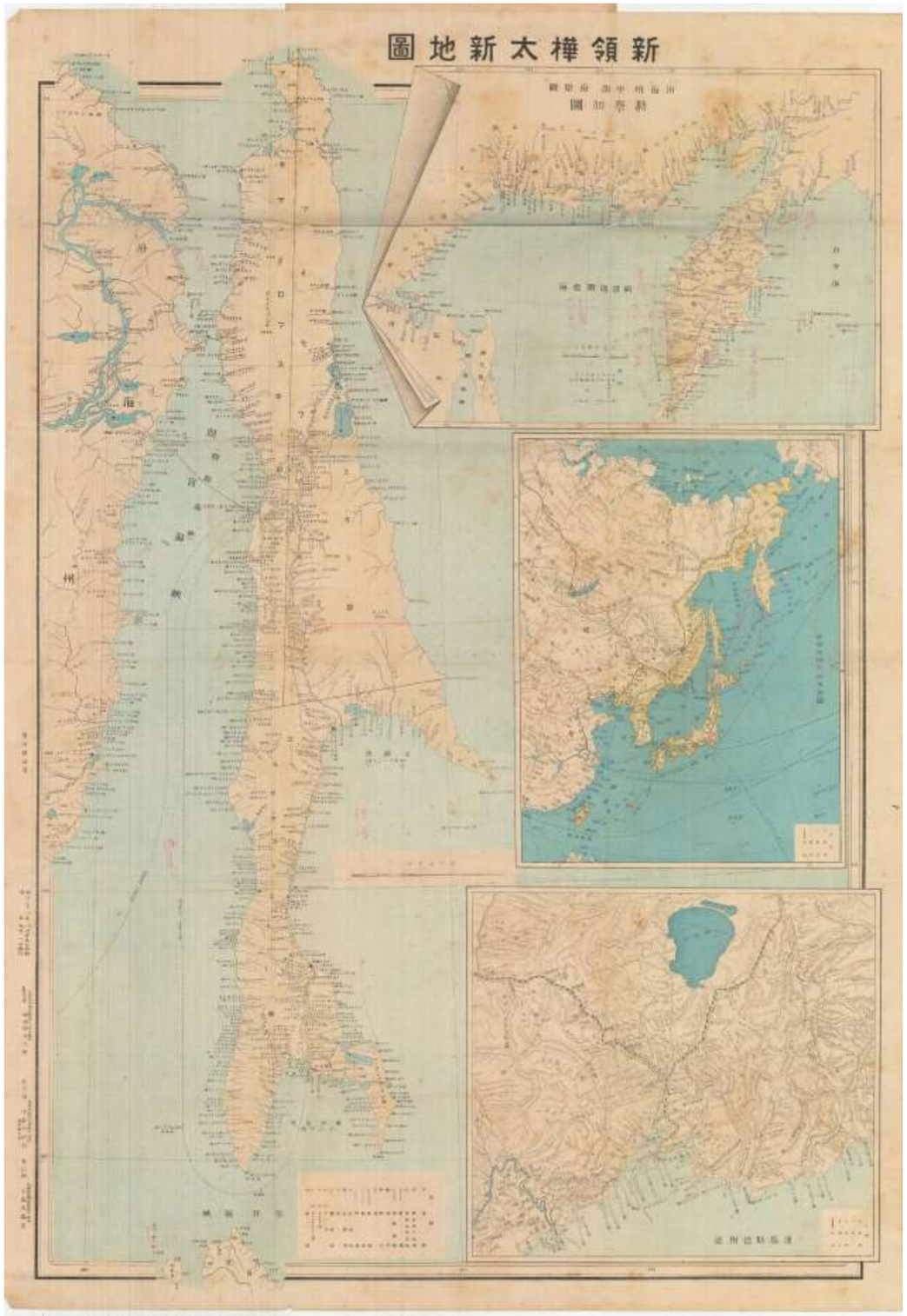
1.200 EUR

7. Sakhalin Island, Russia - Karafuto (Japanese Rule)

Russo-Japanese War

Ainu People

Hokkaido Imprint



HIKOTARŌ SAGANO (嵯峨野彦太郎) (*fl.* 1886 - 1928), Cartographer & KOJIMA TAISEIDŌ (小島大盛堂), Publisher.

新領樺太新地圖 [Shinryō Karafuto shin chizu]. / *A New Saghalien Map.*

Hakodate, Hokkaido: Kojima Taiseidō, Meiji 40 [1907].

Colour print, with contemporary manuscript annotations in pink crayon, folding into original printed paper wrappers with Art Nouveau borders (Very Good, some mild staining and spotting, some light wear along original folds), 80 x 55 cm (31.5 x 21.6 inches).

A very rare and highly important Japanese map of Sakhalin, made shortly after Japan conquered the southern part of the long-disputed island during the Russo-Japanese War, and just as the newly-acquired region was being formed into the Karafuto Prefecture; predicated upon advanced new surveys made to assess the territory, with the map featuring a wealth of information on Sakhalin's topography, ethnography (locating Russian, Ainu native villages, etc.), natural resources, and infrastructure, representing the ideal 'blueprint' for Japan to reassert its control over South Sakhalin; drafted by the eminent cartographer Hikotarō Sagano, and published in Hakodate, Hokkaido, a major port that was a key staging point for Japanese endeavours on Sakhalin.

Sakhalin (Japanese: 樺太 *Karafuto;* Russian: *Сахали́н*) is a very large, relatively narrow island, 948 km long, that while technically the northernmost part of the Japanese Archipelago (its southernmost point is only 43 km north of Hokkaido), is separated from the Asian mainland only by the narrow Strait of Tartary. This ensured that Sakhalin, which is rich in natural resources, would become a transitional zone, disputed by regional powers. The principal native peoples of the island were the Ainu, although it was also home to communities of the Orok and Nivikh peoples.

In the 1850s, Russia and Japan entered a heated contest for control over Sakhalin, with the former dominant in the island's north, and the latter in the south. The Japanese were primarily concerned with setting up fishing settlements, while the Russians founded mining towns and penal colonies. In this colonial environment the concerns of Ainu and other native communities were virtually ignored.

In 1875, as part of a greater diplomatic settlement, Japan agreed to leave Sakhalin and surrender its clams to the island in favour of Russia. However, in the years that followed, many business leaders and crown officials in Japan, which was experiencing its Meiji Era industrial boom, came to regret losing access to Sakhalin's vast natural resources, while Russia intensified its colonization efforts.

Tensions between Russia and Japan resulted in the Russo-Japanese War (1904-5), during which Japan utterly throttled Russia, conquering South Sakhalin. In the post-war settlement, all of Sakhalin south of 50° North, accounting for around 40% of the island's territory, was ceded to Japan.

However, as the Japanese had been absent from Sakhalin for thirty years, and as Russian development had dramatically altered the southern part of the island, the Japanese needed to execute advanced, thorough surveys of the region. This had to be undertaken during the two-year transitional period, between 1905 to 1907, when the Japanese had to bring in thousands of labourers and vast quantities of supplies and equipment into South Sakhalin, to replace the departing Russian settlers; this was an immense, technically challenging endeavour. Towards the end of this period, Japan declared South Sakhalin to be the Karafuto Prefecture, overseen by the Japanese Colonial Ministry.

The present map is the result of the detailed official Japanese surveys and reconnaissance of South Sakhalin, published towards the end of the transitional phase. It functioned as the ideal 'blueprint' for Japanese domination over Karafuto.

The Present Map in Focus

The present map showcases all of Sakhalin and adjacent lands, with the depiction of the southern part of the island predicated upon recent advanced Japanese surveys executed in the immediate wake of their takeover of the region in 1905. The map features a wealth of detail on the topography, ethnography and infrastructure of the island, and was made to serve as a blueprint for the Japanese colonization of what became the Karafuto Prefecture in 1907.

The map was drafted by Hikotarō Sagano (*fl*. 1886 - 1928), a prominent Japanese cartographer who is perhaps best known for his large and colourful national maps of Japan, as well as of the city of Tokyo. It was published in Hakodate, Hokkaido, which was a logical place for such a map to appear, as it was then then northern Japan's leading port and a key staging area for the Japanese operations in Sakhalin.

The legend, in the lower right corner of the main map explains the symbols used for capital cities, county offices, electric cables, submarine cables, sentinel posts, lighthouses, ports, district borders (still showing the old Russian lines), military roads, village roads, petroleum wells, and coal mines, while hachures express relief, with spot heights of key peaks given in feet, while all rivers are carefully delineated.

Interestingly, the map identifies the ethnographic composition of the island's various settlements (prior to the population exchange that occurred in the wake of the Japanese takeover), with symbols identifying Russian villages (露村落), Ainu villages (アイノ村), Orok villages (オロチョノ村), and Nivikh villages (ニクフン 村).

The map shows the capital of the Japanese sector of the island as being Ōtomari (大泊), today known as Korsakov, before it was moved, in 1908, to Toyohara (豊原市), today's **Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk**, located a little way inland, to the north.

Naturally, the map's coverage of south Sakhalin is far more detailed than its treatment of the north; however, the remaining Russian zone was still important to Japan, as it was home to numerous fishing, coal and oil drilling concessions which it had the rights to exploit.

The present example of the map features contemporary manuscript additions, in pink crayon, notably demarcating the new boundary between the Russian North Sakhalin and Japanese Karafuto, along 50° North, plus notes seemingly related to itineraries, along both coasts of the island.

Additionally, contextualizing the main map, are three cartographic insets that run along the righthand side of the composition. The inset in the top right features the Kamchatka Peninsula and the Sea of Okhotsk, perhaps a target for future Japanese expansion, or at least fishing activity. It features extensive contemporary manuscript additions along the coasts of Kamchatka. Below, is and inset entitled '新領地附大日本全圖' (Shinryōchi tsuki Dai Nihon zenzu / Map of Japan with New Territories), embracing the Japanese Empire from Taiwan northwards, and extending to take in all of Russia's Pacific Coast, with borders drawn to imply that all of these territories are, or should be, with Japan's imperial sphere. Itineraries heading between Kamchatka, Sakhalin and Hokkaido are delineated in contemporary manuscript. The final inset, on the bottom, features a map of the Vladivostok region, the epicentre of Russian activity in the Far East.

A Note on Rarity

The map is extremely rare. It was likely made in only a small print run for the use of select Japanese officials and business concerns involved in the takeover of Karafuto, and most examples would have perished due to field use.

We can trace only a single example of the map in Western institutions, held by the Library of Congress.

Sakhalin: Faultline between Two Empires

Sakhalin, due to its geographic positioning, occupied a transitional zone between Japan and Mainland Asia. While for hundreds of years the indigenous Ainu and the other native peoples had been left to their own devices, the Ainu paid tribute to China during the Yuan and Ming Dynasties, although they largely maintained their autonomy.

The Japanese first explored and unsuccessfully attempted to found colonies on Sakhalin in the 1630s, but it was not until around 1780 that the Matsumae clan of Hokkaido established a continuous and significant presence in the island's south, mainly focusing upon the fisheries. Japan's Tokugawa regime took direct control over the Japanese interests on the Sakhalin in 1807, while in 1809 the Japanese explorer and cartographer Mamiya Rinzō conducted the first detailed reconnaissance of the island, proving its insularity by mapping the narrow Strait of Tatary that separates Sakhalin from the mainland.

Japan formally annexed Sakhalin in 1845; however, it failed to comprehensively colonize the island, creating a vacuum for another power.

In 1849, the Russian navigator Gennady Nevelskoy extensively explored Sakhalin, traversing the narrowest part of the Strait of Tartary that now bears his name. His also claimed the island for Russia, and in the wake of his voyages several Russian mining settlements were established on the island. In 1853-5, the Russian naval officer Nikolay Rudanovsky conducted the first scientific survey of Sakhalin. In 1857, Russia established a penal colony on the island, that would, in 1890, be visited by Anton Chekhov who wrote movingly about what he observed.

Meanwhile, the Japanese continued to fish and establish small camps along the coasts of Southern Sakhalin, but as their country faced great internal upheaval, leading to the Meiji Restoration, their efforts were much less energetic than those of the Russians.

At the Treaty of Shimoda (1855), Russia and Japan agreed to make Sakhalin into condominium, with the island open to subjects of both countries, with Russia dominant in the north and Japan in the south. Meanwhile, the Ainu, Orok and Nivikh peoples continued to live in their villages, while their interests were almost totally ignored by both Edo (Tokyo) and St. Petersburg.

Russian leverage over Sakhalin was strengthened, in 1860, when it conquered the mainland areas adjacent to the island (today's Primorsky Krai and the southern part of Khabarovsk Krai) from China. This allowed Russia to establish the great ice-free port of Vladivostok, making the country a major Pacific naval power.

The condominium in Sakhalin proved nettlesome for both parties, as numerous small disputes developed between the Russian and Japanese settlers over the allocation of resources. At one point, Japan tried to buy the entire island from cash-strapped Russia (as America had bought Alaska in 1867), but these overtures were all rebuffed.

Seeing that the Russians had the upper hand and frustrated by the chaotic situation, Japan agreed to vacate Sakhalin - for a price.

At the Treaty of St. Petersburg (1875), Japan recognized Russian claims to the entirety of Sakhalin, in return for Japan being granted full title to the Kurile Islands. Russia then moved in to thoroughly colonize the island, including the southern region, where its footprint was hitherto comparatively light.

Over the succeeding generations, both Japan and Russia's power and ambitions in the greater Far East grew dramatically. During the Meiji Era (1868 - 1912), Japan underwent the most radical and rapid economic transformation in world history, changing for being an overwhelmingly agrarian society to one of the most advanced industrialized states in the world. Japan opened up to world trade, and with its newfound wealth, it eventually turned towards acquiring a great regional empire. In 1895, Japan conquering Korea and Taiwan, while some in the Japanese hierarchy began to covet Sakhalin due to its natural resources which would have been incredibly valuable to their new economy.

Meanwhile, Russia was also in an expansive mode, and energetically worked to developed its Far Eastern territories (including Sakhalin), while gaining de facto control over Manchuria from an ailing China. Tensions between the two avaricious empires, Russia and Japan, intensified until a showdown was inevitable.

During the Russo-Japanese War (1904-5), Japan shocked the world by utterly throttling Russian forces on both land and sea. It was the first time that an Asian country had defeated a major European power in a modern war. Near the end of the conflict, Japan successfully invaded and occupied much of Sakhalin.

At the Treaty of Portsmouth (1905) that ended the conflict, Japan demanded a high price, taking control over Southern Manchuria from Russia, and sovereignty over Southern Sakhalin, the 40% of the island that lay below 50°N. Moreover, the Japanese were given certain mineral and fishing rights in Northern Sakhalin.

While the Japanese now had full possession of South Sakhalin, much had changed during their 30-year-long absence from the island. The Russians had constructed numerous new villages, mines and infrastructure projects. As they oversaw the departure of the Russians, the Japanese had to move in thousands of settlers and workers to keep the economy running. Moreover, vast quantities of machinery and supplies had to be shipped in, as the Russians took anything portable away with them.

South Sakhalin needed to be extensively re-surveyed in order to provide an accurate picture of the region's economy, demography and infrastructure, to serve as blueprint for its future development under the new regime – thus resulting in the present map.

The Japanese created the Karafuto Prefecture out of South Sakhalin in 1907, moving the capital from Ōtomari (Korsakov) to Toyahara (formerly Vladimirovka, today's **Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk**), inland to the north. The Japanese moved in thousands of settlers and forced labourers (mainly Koreans) and rapidly developed the region. The Japanese built Sakhalin's first railway, with a 42.5-kilometre-long (26.4 mi) line connecting Ōtomari with Toyahara by 1911. Eventually, the Japanese would build 1,225 km of lines in Karafuto.

In 1920, Japan took over Northern Sakhalin during the Allied Intervention in the Russian Civil War. This allowed Japan to further develop its petroleum, coaling and fishing interests in the region before returning it to what had become the Soviet Union in 1925.

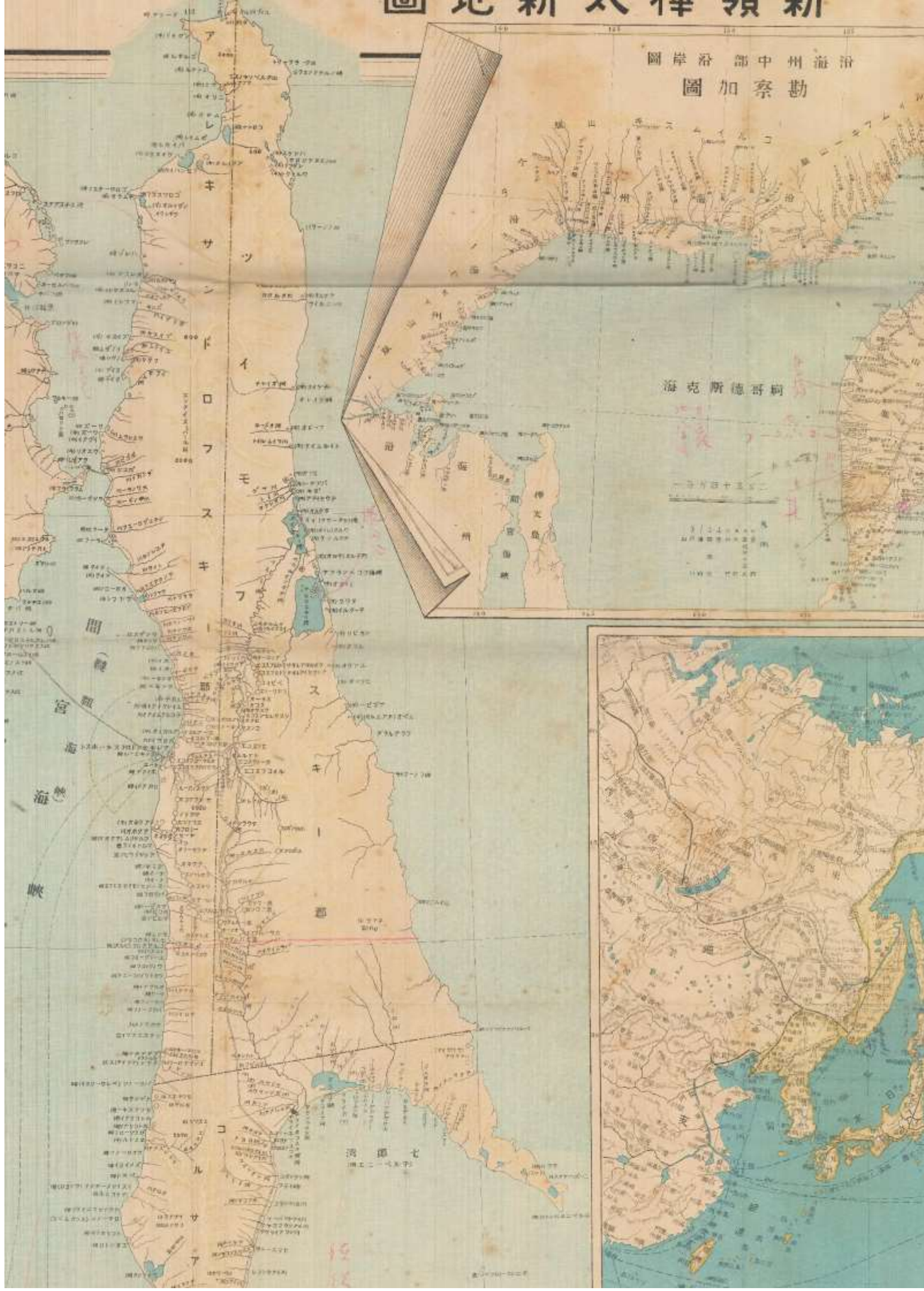
For most of World War II, Japan and the Soviet Union tried to avoid conflict with each other even as they were on different sides of the war, as neither could afford to open a battlefront in the Far Northeast. The accordingly signed the Soviet–Japanese Neutrality Pact (April 13, 1941). However, in April 1945, once the Soviets had practically won the war in Europe, they abrogated the accord. As part of a larger advance against Japanese positions throughout Northeastern Asia, in August 1945, the Red Army invaded Karafuto, completing the operation upon taking Toyahara on the 25th of that month.

Upon the Soviet invasion, 400,000 Japanese subjects lived in Karafuto, although 100,000, of theses had managed to flee to Hokkaido. The Soviets supervised the eviction of the Japanese presence from Sakhalin, along with almost all of the Ainu population, although a small number of former Korean laborers were permitted to remain (some of their descendants still live on Sakhalin). Soviet citizens were brought in to replace the departing residents.

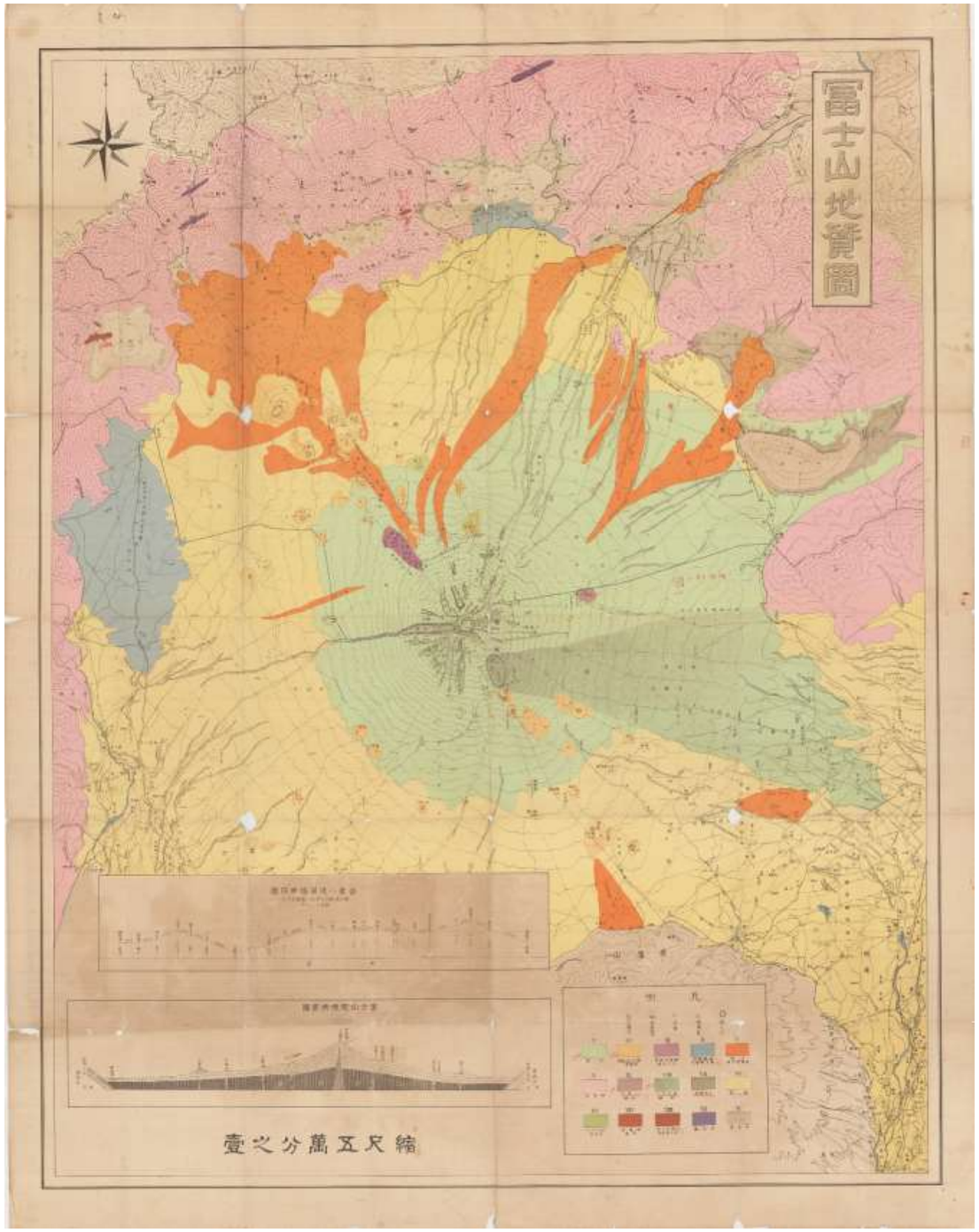
Japan formally renounced its claims to Sakhalin at the Treaty of San Francisco (1951), although, curiously, it did not recognize the Soviet (now Russian) claims to the island. In any event, the sovereignty of Sakhalin is now, for all practical purposes, settled, as today it comprises the Sakhalin Oblast of the Russian Federation, with around 500,000 people inhabiting the entire island. Only a small number of Japanese-style buildings attest to the Japanese presence, while hardly any Ainu remain on Sakhalin.

References: Library of Congress: G7330 1907 .S2, OCLC: 1243907835.

1.200 EUR



8. Mount Fuji Geological Chart



Ishihara (石原)

富士山地質圖

[Fujisan chishitsuzu / Mount Fuji Geological map]

[山梨県山林會, 東京寶文館(發賣). [Kōfu]: Yamanashiken Sanrinkai - Tōkyō: Tōkyō Hōbunkan 1925]

Colour print on thin paper 95 x 75 cm (38.2 x 29.5inches) (slightly age-toned, soft folds, small holes on the crossings of the folds).

First modern, separately printed geological map of Mount Fuji

The colourful detailed geological map of mount Fuji, drafted by a Japanese geologist Ishihara was published as an appendix to a book Nature World of Mount Fuji (Fujisan no shizenkai / 富士山の自然), published by the Yamanashi Prefecture (山梨県編) in 1925.

The map appears to be a first modern and separately printed colourful map of the volcano, which is the highest mountain of Japan. The history of the geological researches of Fuji go to the Meiji era, when the fist geological map in a smaller scale was made by Suzuki and published in 1887. A year later a German scientist, Heinrich Edmund Naumann (1854 –1927), who is considered a Father of Japanese geology, made a geological research of mount Fuji, which was published with a smaller map in German language. It was not translated into Japanese until 2013.

This 1925 map is exceedingly rare. According to Worldcat book only appears to be housed in two institutions (UC Berkeley Library and National Diet Library in Tokyo, the others appear to be eBooks – OCLC 674267917). The National Diet Library in Tokyo also holds a separate map.

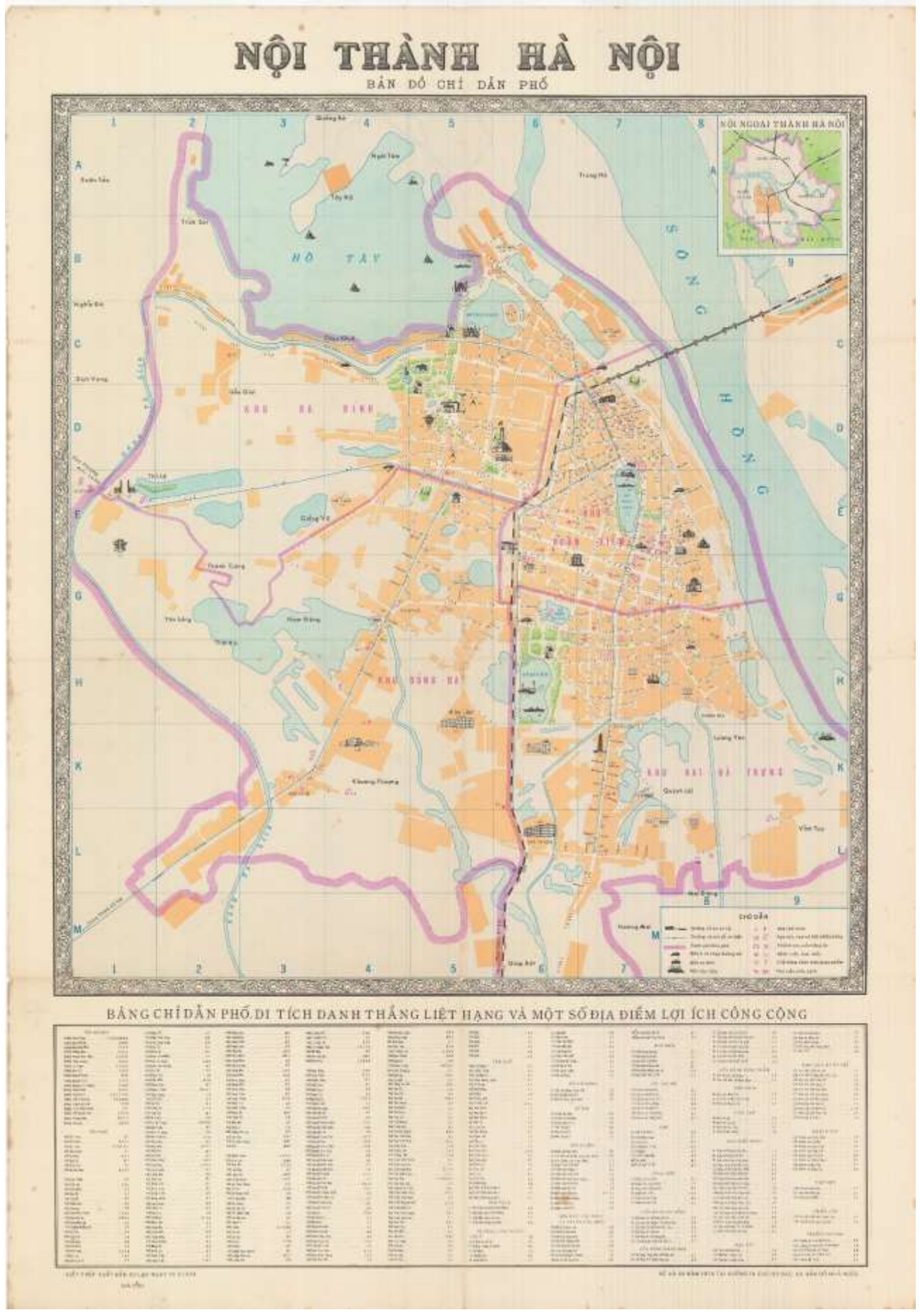
References: OCLC 674834158 and 33690950 (with no named institutions).

1.500 EUR

9. Hanoi, Vietnam

Vietnamese War Cartographic Propaganda

Hanoi Imprint



CỤC ĐẠC BẢN ĐỒ PHỦ THỦ TƯỚNG. [LAND SURVEY BUREAU OF THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM].

Nội thành Hà Nội: bản đồ chỉ đẫn phổ. **[Inner City of Hanoi…].**

Hanoi: Land Survey Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office, March 1, 1974.

Colour print (Very Good, some light toning and minor staining), 77 x 54 cm (30.5 x 21 inches).

A very rare, attractive and highly detailed map of Hanoi, issued by Prime Minister's Office of North Vietnam not long after the city had defiantly withstood heavy U.S. aerial bombardment to find itself on the brink of becoming the capital of a united socialist state upon North Vietnam's imminent victory in the Vietnam War; the map being a subtle but effective form of propaganda, as it shows a vibrant, well-ordered metropolis that seems to be totally unscathed by the ardent efforts of the U.S. Air Force.

This attractive and detailed map showcases all of the inner city of Hanoi, as it was in March 1974, only 14 months after it was very heavy bombed by the U.S. Air Force, although this experience only seemed to

heighten the city resolve, as North Vietnam prepared to drive home final victory in the Vietnam War. While half of the city's population was temporarily evacuated to the countryside during the bombing, they soon returned, and city was rapidly repaired. The map was map by the Land Survey Bureau of the Prime Minister's Office of North Vietnam, which was responsible for producing official maps for civilian use.

The built-up areas of the city are represented by pink blocks, while every street is delineated and named. Hanoi is shown to be built amongst numerous lakes, while the '***Sông Hồng***' (Red River), flows down the right-hand side of the scene. Most of the streets follow the rational urban plan created during the French colonial period, while the city is graced by numerous grand Art Nouveau edifices. The legend, in the lower-right, identifies the pictographic symbols used for churches, temples, theatres, cinemas, pharmacies, hospitals, post offices, schools and libraries, etc. There are also symbols for transportation infrastructure, including railways, tramlines and stations, taxi stands, and ferry terminals.

Hanoi is here shown to be a vibrant and culturally rich city befitting the capital of what was soon to become a united Vietnam. The inset in the upper right shows the inner city within the greater context of its rapidly growing suburbs. Hanoi's population had tripled from 1950 to 1974, whereupon it had a population of 723,000 (today Hanoi proper has over 5 million residents, while the greater metro area has a population of around 20 million!).

When observing the map, one would have no idea that barely 14 months previous, Hanoi endured the heaviest aerial bombardment of any major city since World War II. While the U.S. Airforce had bombarded Hanoi during *Operation Rolling Thunder* (March 2, 1965 - November 2, 1968) and *Operation Linebacker* (May 8 – October 23, 1972), the onslaught the North Vietnamese capital endured during *Operation Linebacker II* (December 18-29, 1972) was something altogether different. The Nixon Administration felt humiliated that the U.S. and South Vietnam were heading towards decisive defeat during the Vietnam War, and frustrated that the North Vietnam was not receptive to their proposed peace terms, attempted a desperate, and may say highly immoral, 11th-hour bid to literally bomb Hanoi into submission.

During *Operation Linebacker II*, over 12 days and nights, the U.S. Air force mercilessly pounded Hanoi, supposedly aiming for military and infrastructure targets but, in reality, leveling entire civilian neighborhoods. Astoundingly, over 20,000 tons of ordnance was dropped on Hanoi, Haiphong and surrounding areas. In the end, 2,380 Vietnamese civilians in Hanoi were killed, although this number would have been much higher had the government had not evacuated half of the city's residents to the countryside.

The American bombing of Hanoi remains highly controversial to the present day, as it was so poorly, or recklessly, prosecuted (missing so many key targets, yet hitting so many civilian places) that many believe that it was a war crime, violating commonly accepted rules for air campaigns.

Operation Linebacker II backfired spectacularly, as instead of terrorizing the North Vietnamese into submission, it revealed the Nixon Administration's desperation and incompetence, and was one of the main factors that motivated North Vietnam to push ahead towards total victory in the war, which was achieved upon the Fall of Saigon (April 30, 1975). From that point onwards, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam ruled all of the country, as it does to the present day.

As for Hanoi, while the damage was awesome (tens of thousands of people lost their homes) and much infrastructure was destroyed, the city's citizens pulled together, and Hanoi was repaired with a speed that shocked outside observers.

As such, the present map, published in March 1974, served as a subtle but effective work of propaganda, as it shows Hanoi to be an intact, well-ordered and culturally rich city with no signs of the destructive events that occurred just over a year before. The message is clear: the American bombing meant nothing to the big picture, and Hanoi, and North Vietnam, are on the home stretch to victory!

A Note on Editions and Rarity

The map was issued in 3 progressively updated editions, published in 1965, 1974 (the present example) and 1979.

All editions of the map are rare, we can trace 7 institutional examples in any of the editions.

References: Library of Congress: G8024.H15 1974 .V5; OCLC: 15162051.

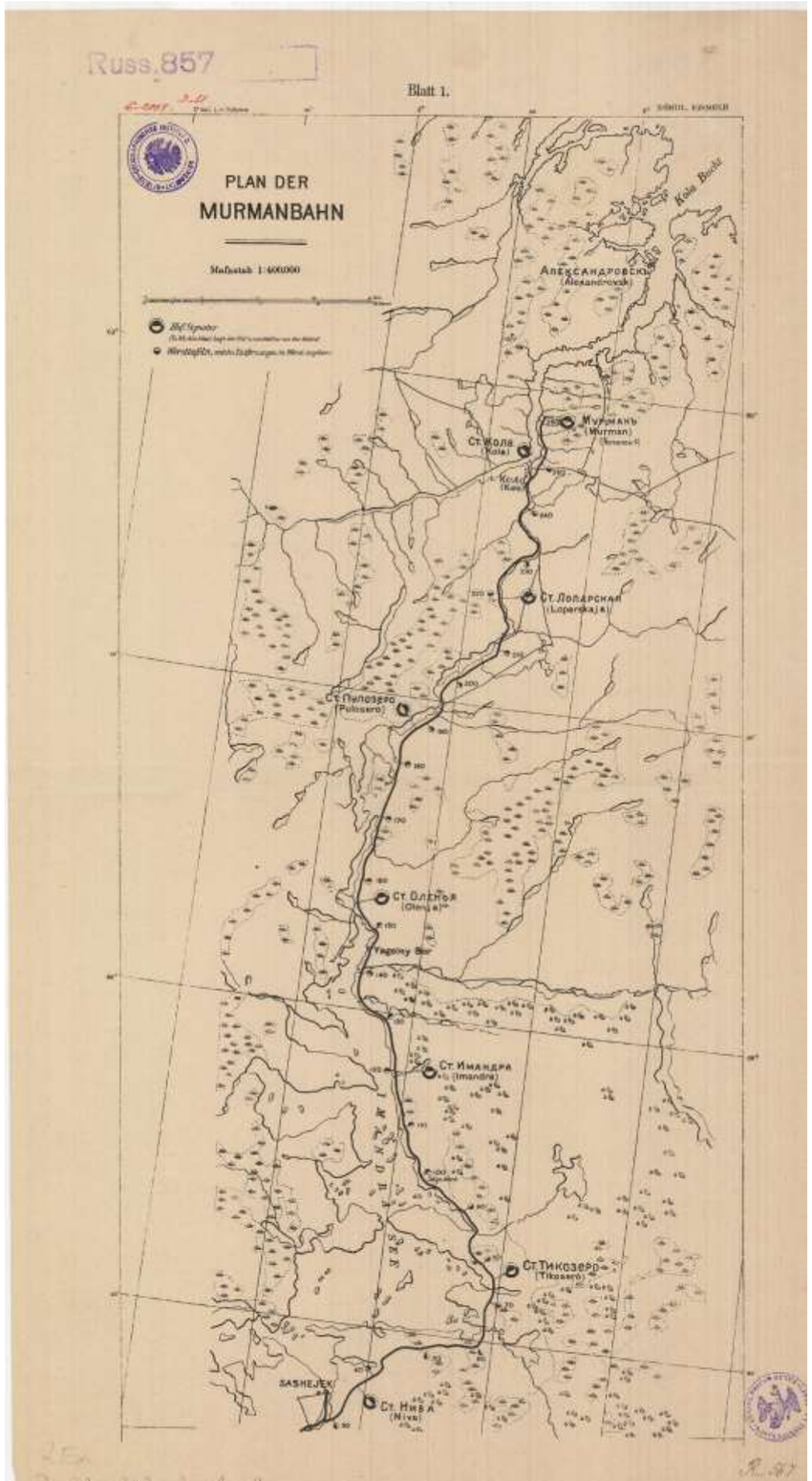
550 EUR

10. Russia - Murman (Kirov) Railway

World War I – Eastern Front / Cartographic Espionage

Russian Civil War – Allied Intervention in Russia

German Army High Command Maps



[KÖNIGLICH PREUßISCHE LANDESAUFNAHME].

Plan der Murmanbahn.

[Berlin: Königlich Preußische Landesaufnahme, September] 1918.

Photolithograph on 3 un-joined sheets, each printed on different wartime paper stock, with sheets bearing old institutional handstamps of the ‘Königl[ich] Preuss[ische] Generalstab Kartensammlung’ and the ‘Geographisches Institut d. Kgl. Universität Berlin’, old hand-stamped and manuscript inventory numbers to blank margins, old manuscript “Dubl[et].” (Duplicate) deaccession annotations (Good, overall clean and bright, old folds, Sheet 2 with old tape repair to tear in lower-right quadrant and some short marginal tears repaired from verso), 3 sheets of irregular size: Sheet 1: 63 x 35 cm; Sheet 2: 77 x 35 cm; Sheet 3: 99.5 x 41.5 cm; if joined would form a map approximately 230 x 35 cm (90.5 x 14 inches).

An exceedingly rare, gargantuan (2.3 metres long!), and highly detailed 3-sheet map of the Murman Railway (later the Kirov Railway), one of the most important military transport corridors in the world, linking the core of Russia to Murmansk, the country’s only ice-free port with unfettered access to the Atlantic; published in Berlin for the High Command of the German Army in September 1918, in the dying days of World War I, when the line was of paramount geostrategic concern; the map based on a top-secret British plan obtained by clandestine methods, this particular example hailing from the map library of the German General Staff, meaning that it was available for consultation by the most senior commanders.

The Murman Railway (Russian: Мурманской железной дороги; German: Murmanbahn), since 1935 known as the Kirov Railway, was for many years the one of the most important transport corridors in the world. During World War I, Russia desperately needed an all-year ice-free port with unfettered access to the Atlantic, as its Baltic and Black Sea harbours were blocked by the Central Powers, while Archangel, its existing major Arctic Sea port, was often ice-bound. Fortunately, the Murman Coast, on the northern edge of the Kola Peninsula, in far northwestern Russia, while lying above the Arctic Circle, was ice-free year-round due to the incredibly warm North Atlantic Drift current.

Late in 1914, Czar Nicholas II ordered that a railway to be built from Petrozadavosk (about 400 km northeast of St. Peterburg) to the Murman Coast, which lay 900 km to the north. This would be an incredibly ambitious endeavour, especially during wartime, as its route would have to immense expanses of stony and swampy taiga, while skirting lakes and inlets.

Work on what became known as the Murman Railway commenced in 1915. As Russia was enduring a severe labour shortage due to the ongoing conflict, construction was largely executed by German and Austrian prisoners of war, who had the unenviable task of crushing rocks and laying lines almost each and every day, often in minus 20-degree temperatures!

Late that year, the Russian engineers searched for the ideal port to be the seaward terminus for the railway, and rejecting the established harbours of Alexandrovka and Kola, they selected what was a small railway camp on Kola Bay, at point that was over 2 degrees north of the Arctic Circle. This settlement, called Romanov-on-Murman (later Murmansk), was granted a municipal charter in 1916, making it the last city to be established in czarist Russia.

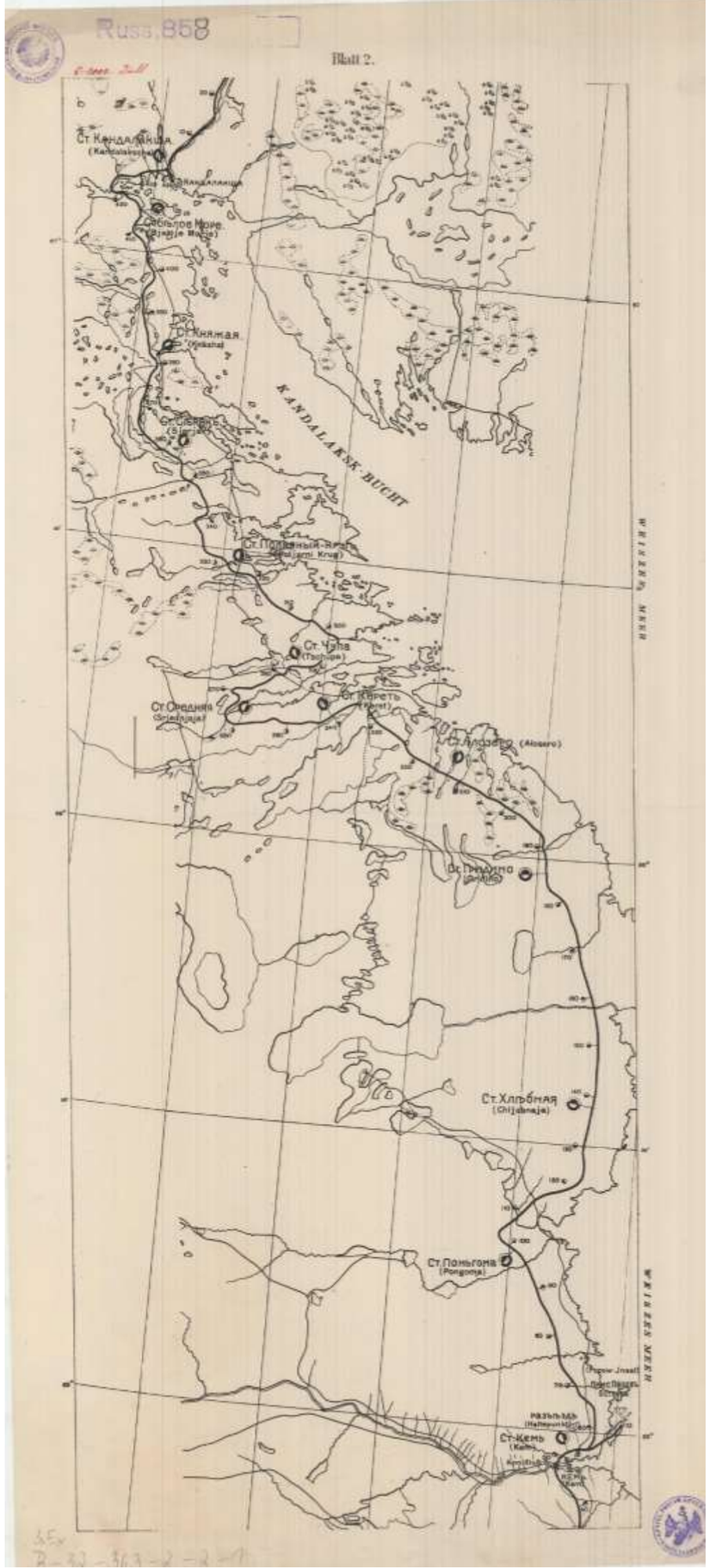
During the February 1917 Revolution (which occurred in March according to the Gregorian calendar), the Czarist regime was overthrown, as the Russian war effort began to collapse. Romanov was duly renamed Murmansk.

The Murman Railway was completed in the spring of 1917, and ‘new-build’ line from Petrozavadosk to Murmansk extended for 1,054 km (655 miles), and featured 52 stations along the way, while the greater connection from St. Petersburg to Murmansk was 1,448 km (900 miles) long.

The railway provided the ailing Russian side with a vital lifeline of supplies from the Western Allies during what was a desperate time in the conflict. The Royal Navy formed the British North Russia Squadron, and made Murmansk its base in an effort to facilitate these operations.

However, the Murmansk Railway region soon became caught up in the emerging Russian Civil War, a conflict between ‘Red’ Bolshevik forces and the ‘White’ supporters of a Czarist restoration. While Britain ideologically favoured the White cause, their primarily concern was winning World War I, so they initially cooperated with the Red side where and whenever practical, as their primary aim was to keep the Eastern Front alive so as to weaken the Germans along the Western Front.

The Allied war effort suffered a major blow when the Soviet leader, Vladimir Lenin, signed the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (March 3, 1918), whereby Russia essentially capitulated to Germany in the east, in favour of a cession of all hostilities and Russia being guaranteed possession of the lion’s share of its territory. Indeed, the Red Army could not afford to fight both the Whites and the Germans at the same time.



Meanwhile, the situation in many areas across Russia at the local level was far more complex, as some Red Army detachments feared renewed conflict with the Germans or their proxies. For this reason, the local Bolshevik command ironically invited the British to land ground forces in Murmansk to ensure that it did not fall into White hands. The first British troops arrived on March 4, the day after the signing of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk.

During a part of what became known as the 'Allied Intervention' in Russia, the British landed ever more troops at Murmansk, and were later joined in the greater region by American forces, which took control of Archangel. Their goal was to reopen the Eastern Front, to force the final defeat of Germany. While Germany surrendered at the Armistice of November 11, 1918, it was not long before the Allied forces in Northwestern Russia came into conflict with the Bolsheviks, as British and the U.S. decided to actively side with the White forces in the ongoing Civil War.

The Murmansk Railway region was scene of vicious fighting, often in brutal winter conditions, between Allied and Red troops. However, after over four years of war, it was clear that the Allies' hearts were not into the battle, and the British and Americans vacated Murmansk and the greater region in September 1919, leaving it to fall under Red control. Likewise, the Allies eventually gave left all of their positions in Russia.

In the post-revolutionary period, Murmansk, served by the Murman Railway, became a vital commercial port for the Soviet Union. The line was renamed the 'Kirov Railway' in 1935, after Sergei Kirov, a Bolshevik hero who was assassinated the year previous.

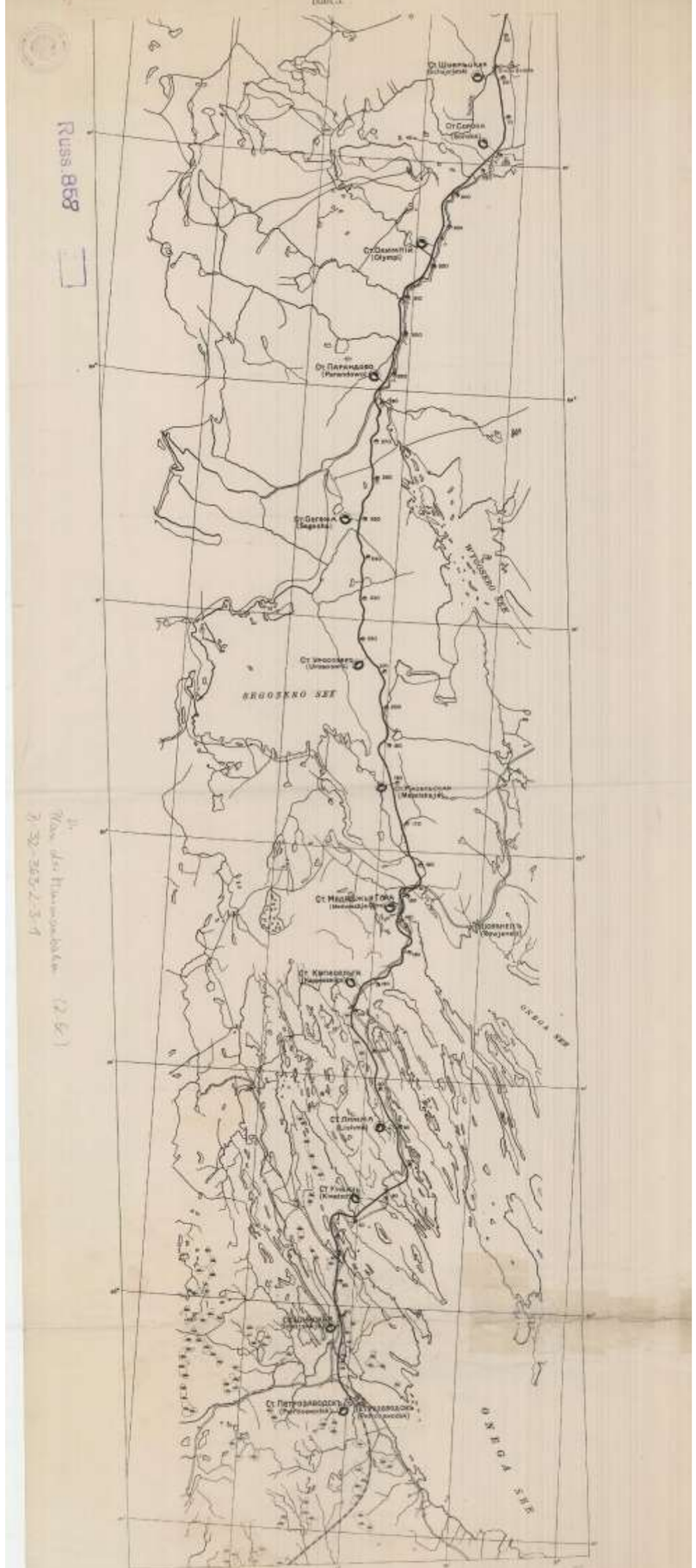
During World War II, Murmansk and the Kirov Railway, once again, attained the highest geostrategic importance, as Stalin's main lifeline to the Western allies. While parts of the railway between Svir and Petrozadovosk were occupied by Finnish (German allied) forces from 1941 to 1943, millions of tons of weapons and supplies were shipped in to aid Russia by Britain and the United States. This resupply route was so critical that many historians believe that the Soviets would have been severely crippled, and maybe even ultimately defeated by Germany without it.

Since World War II and up the present day the Kirov Railway has remained a vital transport corridor, with Murmansk being the largest city in the world above the Arctic Circle, with population of around 300,000.

The Present Map in Focus

The present 3-sheet, 2.3-metre-long strip map, is an early, exceptionally detailed rendering of the Murman Railway, having been published on the orders of the German Army's High Command in September 1918, in the chaotic final days of World War I. Specifically, the map was photolithographed in Berlin by the Königlich Preußische Landesaufnahme (Royal Prussian Survey Office), which often assumed responsibility for producing German military maps.

To a large scale of 1:400,000, the map shows the entire length of the Murman Railway from Petrozadavosk to Murmansk. All place named are given in both Russian Cyrillic and transliterations into German (Murmansk appears as 'Мурманъ / Murman (Romanov)). The railway line is expressed as a bold black line that weaves around numerous muskeg swamps, lakes, and



inlets of the White Sea. The legend below the title identifies the symbols used for 'Bnf. Signatur (In Wirklichkeit liegt unmittlebar an der Bahn!)' (Railway Station directly on the line), being a double circle half-filled in black; and 'Wersttafeln, welche Entfernungen in Wert angeben!' (Distance markers, noting intervals along the line in kms), shown by single circles half-filled in back.

The map is so detailed that it is clear that the Germans obviously copied it from a top-secret Allied source, as the Russians would never publicly disseminate such a preicise map of their prize military asset, especially during wartime. Indeed, the map follows a professional engineer's plan, and its use could potentially greatly imperil the security of the railway if it fell into the wrong hands at the wrong time.

Fortunately, the question of the map's antecedent appears to be solved by a contemporary manuscript note written on the example held by the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, which reads "Englischen Planes der Murmanbahn!" ("English Plan of the Murman Railway"). Indeed, the British forces in the Murmansk area would have been given access to top-secret Russian plans of the railway, as they used, and at times were responsible for protecting the line. The Germans had excellent spy networks imbedded in both Russia and within the British Army, and there are 1,001 ways that a copy of a secret engineers' plan of the Murman Railway could found its way to Berlin.

Naturally, one might wonder why Germany's most elite military cartographers in Berlin were preoccupied with redrafting and publishing their own gargantuan map of the Murman Railway in September 1918, only a matter of weeks before Germany's complete collapse and capitulation in World War I. The answer is that few people, on either side of conflict, in September 1918, expected Germany to fold so soon and so suddenly (Germany sued for peace in November 1918 mainly because of internal upheaval, in theory it could have continued fighting). Most German officers then knew that their country was on the ropes but assumed that she could still prosecute the war well enough to secure a decent postwar settlement, if not the status qua antebellum. As the main reason for the Allies sending troops to the Murmansk area was to reopen the Eastern Front, it was thus only natural that the German High Command would have valued a map, such as the present work, that could assist them in monitoring and counteracting such an endeavor. Indeed, despite Brest-Litovsk, Germany was so concerned about the Eastern Front that they it had 1 million troops posted in the East upon the war's end.

Interestingly, the present example of the map is printed upon variable, cheap paper stock of different sizes (Sheet 1 is printed on brownish newsprint-like paper, Sheet 2 is on an off-white paper, while Sheet 3 is on a bright white stock). This is due the fact that in September 1918, Germany was suffering such severe shortage of paper (not to mention other supplies) that even their finest official mapmakers had to make-due with any scraps they could find.

The Provenance of the Present Map

The present example of the map has a stellar provenance, as it was originally in the collection of the 'Königl[ich] Preuss[ische] Generalstab Kartensammlung', per their handstamps, the official map library of the German Army High Command (General Staff), in Berlin. This means that this particular example of the map was available for consultation by Germany's top generals. In the immediate wake of the war, as was common, the present map was transferred from the military map library to a civilian academic institution with close ties to the government, in this case the 'Geographisches Institut d. Kgl. Universität Berlin' (Geographical Institute of the Royal University of Berlin), per their handstamps; the inclusion of 'Königlich' (Royal) on the stamps suggests that the transfer was done very soon after that fall of the German Empire, as the Institut's name was not yet updated to account for the republicanization of Germany.

Importantly, the sheets feature the annotation "Dubl[et].", meaning 'Duplicate, indicating that the present map was deaccessioned from the Institut's library into the public sphere, seemingly many decades ago.

A Note on Rarity

The present map is extremely rare. The Königlich Preußische Landesaufnahme would have issued only a handful of examples, as a highly classified document for the exclusive use of senior German officers, while wartime paper shortages would have limited production to the necessary minimum.

We can trace only 3 institutional examples of the map listed online, held by the Deutschen Nationalbibliothek (Leipzig), Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, and University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. Also, there must be a handful of additional examples in a few German libraries, such as at the Universität Berlin and perhaps the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin; many collections of 20th century maps in German institutions are yet to be fully catalogued. We cannot trace any sales records for the map.

References: Deutschen Nationalbibliothek (Leipzig): 1914 T 83; Bayerische Staatsbibliothek: Mapp. XV,26 z; University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign: G7063.M8P3 1918 .P5; OCLC: 719071635, 981766084, 166104209.

1.800 EUR

11. India

Hatkar Rebellion (Maharashtra) - Calcutta Imprint – Early Indian Journalism

Early Map Printing In India

James Silk BUCKINGHAM (1786 - 1855), Editor.

***The Calcutta Journal, or, Political, Commercial, and Literary Gazette*, vol. III, no. 71.**

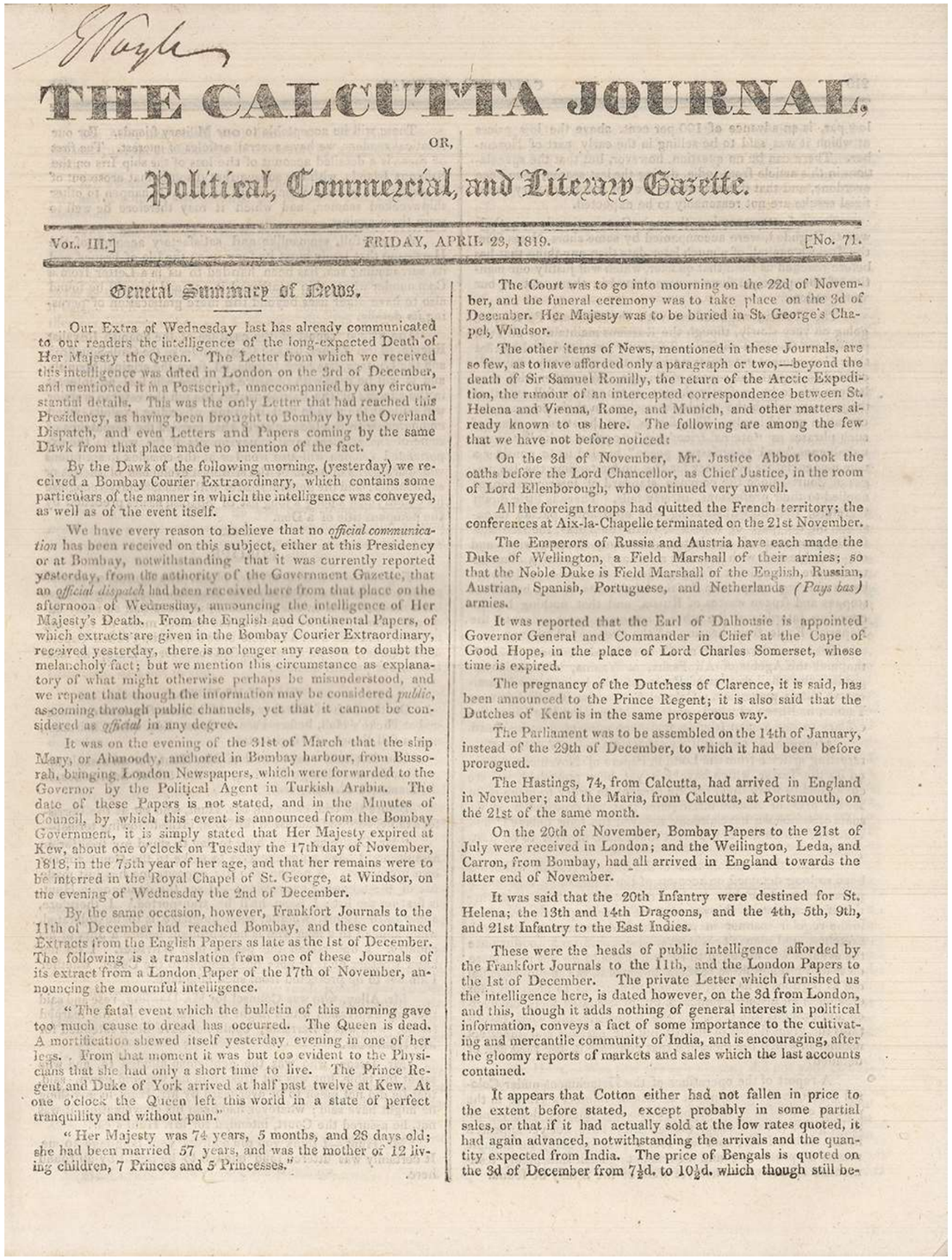
[Including the Maps:] *Sketch of the positions taken up before the Fort of Nowah 1819* and *Plan & Sketch of the Fort of Nowah 1819*.

[Calcutta:] Union Press, Friday, April 23, 1819.

4° Newspaper (28.5 x 21.5 cm): 8 ff., including 2 full page engraved maps (versos blank), not bound, modern marbled paper spine (Very Good, overall clean and bright, a couple of tiny, barely noticeable holes lower right running entirely through, second map with a very small hole in lower centre seemingly due to a natural paper imperfection).

An important issue of 'The Calcutta Journal', one of the highest quality, most influential and controversial newspapers in India of the first third of the 19th century, notably featuring an authoritative and detailed eyewitness account of the Siege of Nowah (near Nanded, Maharashtra), the decisive battle of the 'Hatkar Rebellion', extraordinarily illustrated by two engraved maps published from original military engineers' manuscripts – exceedingly rare like all early Indian periodicals.

The Calcutta Journal, founded and edited by James Silk Buckingham, later a famous adventurer and travel writer, was perhaps the highest quality, most influential and controversial newspaper in India of its era, in addition to being its first daily. While it operated only between October 1818 and April 1823, it became the highest-selling periodical in India due to its ability to break news before its competitors and its fascinating articles on ongoing wars, Britain's new overseas ventures and human-interest stories, with some issues illustrated with engraved maps (then a very rare and expensive medium in India).



THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL,

OR,

Political, Commercial, and Literary Gazette.

Vol. III.] FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1819. [No. 71.

General Summary of News.

Our Extra of Wednesday last has already communicated to our readers the intelligence of the long-expected Death of Her Majesty the Queen. The Letter from which we received this intelligence was dated in London on the 3rd of December, and mentioned it in a Postscript, unaccompanied by any circumstantial details. This was the only Letter that had reached this Presidency, as having been brought to Bombay by the Overland Dispatch, and even Letters and Papers coming by the same Dawk from that place made no mention of the fact.

By the Dawk of the following morning, (yesterday) we received a Bombay Courier Extraordinary, which contains some particulars of the manner in which the intelligence was conveyed, as well as of the event itself.

We have every reason to believe that no *official communication* has been received on this subject, either at this Presidency or at Bombay, notwithstanding that it was currently reported yesterday, from the authority of the Government Gazette, that an *official dispatch* had been received here from that place on the afternoon of Wednesday, announcing the intelligence of Her Majesty's Death. From the English and Continental Papers, of which extracts are given in the Bombay Courier Extraordinary, received yesterday, there is no longer any reason to doubt the melancholy fact; but we mention this circumstance as explanatory of what might otherwise perhaps be misunderstood, and we repeat that though the information may be considered *public*, as coming through public channels, yet that it cannot be considered as *official* in any degree.

It was on the evening of the 31st of March that the ship Mary, or Ahmoody, anchored in Bombay harbour, from Bussorah, bringing London Newspapers, which were forwarded to the Governor by the Political Agent in Turkish Arabia. The date of these Papers is not stated, and in the Minutes of Council, by which this event is announced from the Bombay Government, it is simply stated that Her Majesty expired at Kew, about one o'clock on Tuesday the 17th day of November, 1818, in the 73th year of her age, and that her remains were to be interred in the Royal Chapel of St. George, at Windsor, on the evening of Wednesday the 2nd of December.

By the same occasion, however, Frankfort Journals to the 11th of December had reached Bombay, and these contained Extracts from the English Papers as late as the 1st of December. The following is a translation from one of these Journals of its extract from a London Paper of the 17th of November, announcing the mournful intelligence.

"The fatal event which the bulletin of this morning gave too much cause to dread has occurred. The Queen is dead. A mortification shewed itself yesterday evening in one of her legs. From that moment it was but too evident to the Physicians that she had only a short time to live. The Prince Regent and Duke of York arrived at half past twelve at Kew. At one o'clock the Queen left this world in a state of perfect tranquillity and without pain."

"Her Majesty was 74 years, 5 months, and 28 days old; she had been married 57 years, and was the mother of 12 living children, 7 Princes and 5 Princesses."

The Court was to go into mourning on the 22d of November, and the funeral ceremony was to take place on the 3d of December. Her Majesty was to be buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

The other items of News, mentioned in these Journals, are so few, as to have afforded only a paragraph or two,—beyond the death of Sir Samuel Romilly, the return of the Arctic Expedition, the rumour of an intercepted correspondence between St. Helena and Vienna, Rome, and Munich, and other matters already known to us here. The following are among the few that we have not before noticed:

On the 3d of November, Mr. Justice Abbot took the oaths before the Lord Chancellor, as Chief Justice, in the room of Lord Ellenborough, who continued very unwell.

All the foreign troops had quitted the French territory; the conferences at Aix-la-Chapelle terminated on the 21st November.

The Emperors of Russia and Austria have each made the Duke of Wellington, a Field Marshall of their armies; so that the Noble Duke is Field Marshall of the English, Russian, Austrian, Spanish, Portuguese, and Netherlands *(Pays bas)* armies.

It was reported that the Earl of Dalhousie is appointed Governor General and Commander in Chief at the Cape of Good Hope, in the place of Lord Charles Somerset, whose time is expired.

The pregnancy of the Dutchess of Clarence, it is said, has been announced to the Prince Regent; it is also said that the Dutches of Kent is in the same prosperous way.

The Parliament was to be assembled on the 14th of January, instead of the 29th of December, to which it had been before prorogued.

The Hastings, 74, from Calcutta, had arrived in England in November; and the Maria, from Calcutta, at Portsmouth, on the 21st of the same month.

On the 20th of November, Bombay Papers to the 21st of July were received in London; and the Wellington, Leda, and Carron, from Bombay, had all arrived in England towards the latter end of November.

It was said that the 20th Infantry were destined for St. Helena; the 13th and 14th Dragoons, and the 4th, 5th, 9th, and 21st Infantry to the East Indies.

These were the heads of public intelligence afforded by the Frankfort Journals to the 11th, and the London Papers to the 1st of December. The private Letter which furnished us the intelligence here, is dated however, on the 3d from London, and this, though it adds nothing of general interest in political information, conveys a fact of some importance to the cultivating and mercantile community of India, and is encouraging, after the gloomy reports of markets and sales which the last accounts contained.

It appears that Cotton either had not fallen in price to the extent before stated, except probably in some partial sales, or that if it had actually sold at the low rates quoted, it had again advanced, notwithstanding the arrivals and the quantity expected from India. The price of Bengals is quoted on the 3d of December from 7½d. to 10½d. which though still be-

The present work is the Friday, April 23, 1819 issue of *The Calcutta Journal*, which importantly features an exceedingly detailed and authoritative report of the Siege of Nowah (January 8-31, 1819), the decisive event of the Hatkar Rebellion, written by an officer who participated in the action. Importantly, the report is illustrated with two full page engraved maps based upon original field engineer's manuscripts.

To background, the Hatkar Rebellion was 20-year-long revolt by the Hatkars, a subcaste of the Dhangars, a breeding caste known for their marital skills, who fought against the rule of the Nizam of Hyderabad. They lived in the Nanded and Berar regions in what is today Maharashtra, and were led by a brave and clever leader, Novsaji Naik. The Hatkars had previously fought for the Maratha Confederacy, but with the decline of what was once India's most powerful native power, their land came under the auspices of the Nizam of Hyderabad.

The British East India Company (EIC) completed its quest to dominate peninsular India upon vanquishing and total dissolving the Maratha Confederacy during the Third Anglo-Maratha War (1817-8). As this victory neared, the Nizam, an ardent ally of the British, asked the EIC to assist him in subduing the Hatkars. The British duly consented, as they knew that allowing unrest to go unchecked anywhere, could cause rebellion to spread like wildfire across the country. In other words, it was critical for the British to project strength, as their gains could be quickly undone by any sign of weakness.

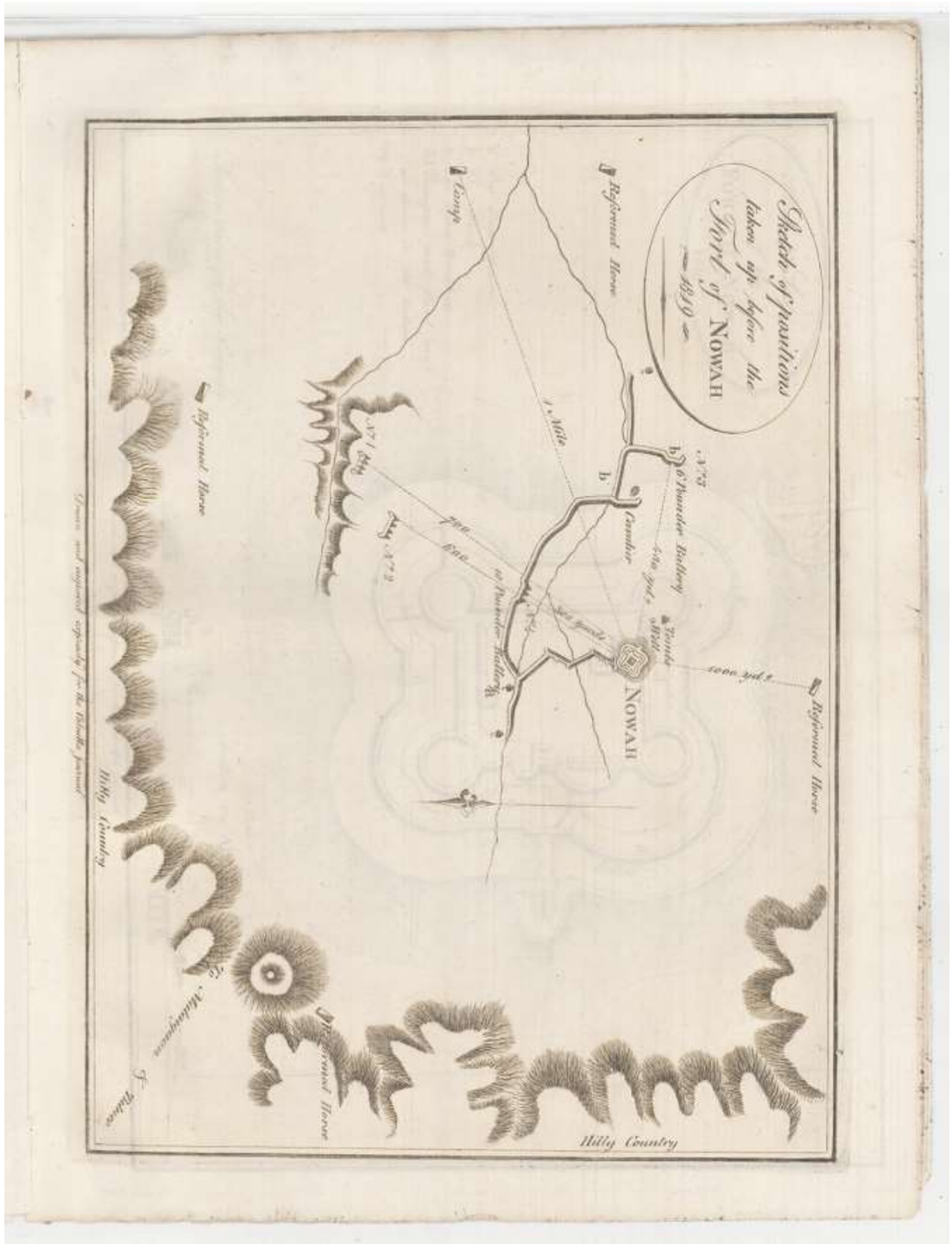
In late 1818, the Hatkars controlled several important positions in the Nanded and Berar regions, posing a major threat to the adjunct British and Hyderabadi territories. The most important of these bastions was Nowah, near Umarkhed, Nanded District (Maharashtra). Nowah was a well-built square shaped fortress, manned by force of 500 Arab mercenaries.

The British sent a force of 3,782 troops commanded by Major Robert Pitman of the Bengal Native Infantry, to take out Nowah. Arriving on site on January 7, 1819, Pitman's force besieged the fortress for 23 days, launching a massive volley of artillery at the enemy, while enduring Hatkar counterattacks. While Novsaji's men fought bravely, the British were eventually able to storm and take the fort. This effectively ended the Hatkar Rebellion, strengthened the Anglo-Hyderabadi bond and restoring peace to what is today the interior of Maharashtra.

Focusing upon the account of the Siege of Nowah within the present issue of *The Calcutta Journal*, it was delivered to the paper in the form of an anonymous letter, 'To the Editor' signed N., dated Calcutta March 27, 1819, and that stated that while the report was "only intended for the private information of a few", 'N' hoped that the unnamed author would not mind it being published if it benefited the public. In any event, the author of the report clearly possessed direct and high-level knowledge of the events at Nowah.

The contained 'Journal of the Siege of Nowah' is accompanied by 2 maps, or "Sketches, the detail of which will be very easily understood, and very instructive". It tracks the daily progress of the battle from January 7 to 31, and in great detail records the artillery positions, types of ordnance used, and the actions related to the fierce British volley against the fort and the Hatkars' countermeasures. It was a true contest, as the British pressed hard, and the Hatkars resisted with great courage and spirit.

The climax occurred on January 31, when British sappers planted mines by the northwest corner of the Nowah, blowing holes in its side, so allowing a "storming party" to rush into the bastion, meeting little



resistance. It is remarked that "although opposition we met within the breach, was so different from the resolution and watchfulness displayed by the garrison at all times during the siege"; the reason was that the defenders were apparently stunned by the mines and did not in any way expect to be stormed. Moreover, the British noticed that of the Haktars "did not appear that they had any idea of surrendering", and were prepared to fight for much longer.

The British officer also noted that the Nowah Fort was one of "very considerable strength; not derived from, as is usually the case in this part of India, from the natural advantages of the situation, but from it being constructed, in almost every respect; according to the general principles of fortification", and that aspects of it were "admirably constructed" in a manner that "Would not disgrace a European fortification".

Importantly, the report is accompanied by 2 engraved maps, 'Drawn and Engraved expressly for the Calcutta Journal'. This is significant, as printing maps in India was extremely expensive and difficult to arrange prior to the introduction of lithography to the Subcontinent in the early 1820s and the founding of country's first professional map publisher, the Asiatic Lithographic Press (est. 1823). Indeed, in 1819 there would have been only a few people in Calcutta capable of engraving maps. For these reasons very few maps were printed in India prior to the 1820s and newspaper issues only seldom featured maps.

It should be noted that both maps are based upon manuscripts that must had been drafted by a professional military engineer, due to their quality, style and detailing.

The first map, 'Sketch of the positions taken up before the Fort of Nowah 1819', depicts the fort and its vicinity, noting the British artillery positions set up to the north (note that the map has a southward orientation), while British cavalry units cover the other sides to prevent a Haktar retreat.

The second map, 'Plan & Sketch of the Fort of Nowah 1819', provides a close-up view of the fort and shows how the British 'storming party' breached its defenses on January 31. A formal engineer's plan, it depicts the fort in exacting detail with key aspects identified by letter. *a* represents the British entrenchments in preparation for the storming; *b* shows the positioning of the mines, *c* shows the 3 breaches in the fort on the northwest corner, *dd* shows the supposedly bomb-proof ramparts, and *ee* shows the traverse on the southwest corner. In the lower right corner of the map is a side profile of the 'Section through the Breaches' while to the right is a sectional profile of the entire fort.

Otherwise this issue of *The Calcutta Journal* features many of the things that one would expect, with sections such as a 'General Survey of News', noting the death of Queen Charlotte, matters in Parliament, etc.; news from Europe; news from Asia, noting other military affairs in India and Stamford Raffles' adventures in Aceh (Sumatra); Nautical news; Domestic Occurrences; Shipping Intelligence and Commercial Reports (giving weekly Import statistics for commodities into Calcutta from both the Inland and from the Sea).

A Note on Rarity

The present issue of *The Calcutta Journal* is extremely rare, like all issues of early Indian newspapers. It is also remarkable for being illustrated with 2 maps, a feature seldom seen in Indian periodicals, especially before the 1820s.

A few libraries hold incomplete collections of issues, including the British Library, Library of Congress and National Library of Singapore. Moreover, we can trace only a couple of instances of issues appearing at auction over the last 25 years.

***The Calcutta Journal*: India's Top-Notch but Controversial First Daily**

The Calcutta Journal, or, Political, Commercial, and Literary Gazette, while brief lived, was one of the most influential, high quality and controversial newspapers issued in India during the first third of the 19th century.

It was founded and edited by James Silk Buckingham (1786 - 1855), an author, journalist, traveler and politician who would become internationally famous for his 1820s accounts of his voyages through the Middle East. A self-educated man, haling for a naval background, Buckingham spent a great deal of time living with non-Western peoples and this led him to have an unusually modern and progressive social views. He was also heavily influenced by the Whig Party and the radical philosophy movement in England. These factors led him to form close bonds with leading Bengali reformers, such as Rammohan Roy.

Buckingham published the first issue of *The Calcutta Journal* on October 2, 1818, and for some time issues appeared bi-weekly, until June 1819, when they were produced daily, making it India's first daily newspaper. The enterprise was sponsored by the free trading community of businessmen in Calcutta, who generally held liberal views and who had major ongoing grievances against the EIC's conservative, monopolistic regime. These sentiments, combined with Buckingham's own radicalism, guided the paper's editorial policy.

Buckingham spared no expense or effort to ensure that the paper stood out from its contemporaries, aiming to include the highest quality articles based upon the most current news from across India and abroad. Importantly, a handful of the issues (including the present) featured engraved maps of the sites of important current events, including key military battles or the founding of new colonial outposts. These maps were usually based upon original manuscripts and were often the first printed maps of these subjects. Notably, one issue even included the earliest map of newly founded colonial base of Singapore. It must be noted that map engraving in India was very expensive and could only be executed by a very small number of people.

Buckingham's investments in quality paid off, as in what was a fiercely competitive environment, *The Calcutta Journal* had the largest readership of any periodical in the Subcontinent. By 1821, the paper had over 1,000 regular subscribers, a huge number for India.

However, the East India Company, which ruled British India, was a private, for-profit corporation that jealously guarded its interests. British subjects resident in India did not enjoy the same legal rights as they did at home or in other colonies, and this was especially evident with respect to the EIC's treatment of the press. Its regime of censorship started right from the beginning, as the Company shuttered Calcutta's first newspaper, *Hicky's Bengal Gazette*, in 1782, founded by the city's first printer, James Augustus Hickey. From then on, the censorship laws were often applied arbitrarily, depending on the whims of the governor-general of the day.

The EIC was notoriously corrupt and riddled with nepotism and favouritism, and this was much resented by Buckingham's circle of reformers and free liberal traders.

The Company's hierarchy took an immediate dislike towards Buckingham, and the feeling was mutual. While there is no evidence that Buckingham encouraged rebellious sentiments, the EIC was deeply suspicious of his ties to Bengali reformers and the more 'troublesome' members of the British community in Calcutta.

However, the big rift occurred when Buckingham started publishing 'anonymous' letters to the editor in *The Calcutta Journal* that called out specific instances of EIC maleficence. On less frequent occasions, Buckingham also penned editorials in his own name that called out similar abuses.

These actions enraged members of the EIC's council, and they had their General Secretary issue numerous letters or reprimand to Buckingham, which assumed an increasingly threatening tone.

However, Lord Hastings, the Governor-General of India from October 1813 to January 1823, was personally of a relatively liberal disposition and he forbade any overt actions to hinder the operations of *The Calcutta Journal*.

In January 1823, John Adam, the most ardently anti-Buckingham member of the council, became acting Governor-General, and moved quickly to shut down the paper (the last issue of *The Calcutta Journal* appeared on April 26, 1823) and to expel Buckingham from India.

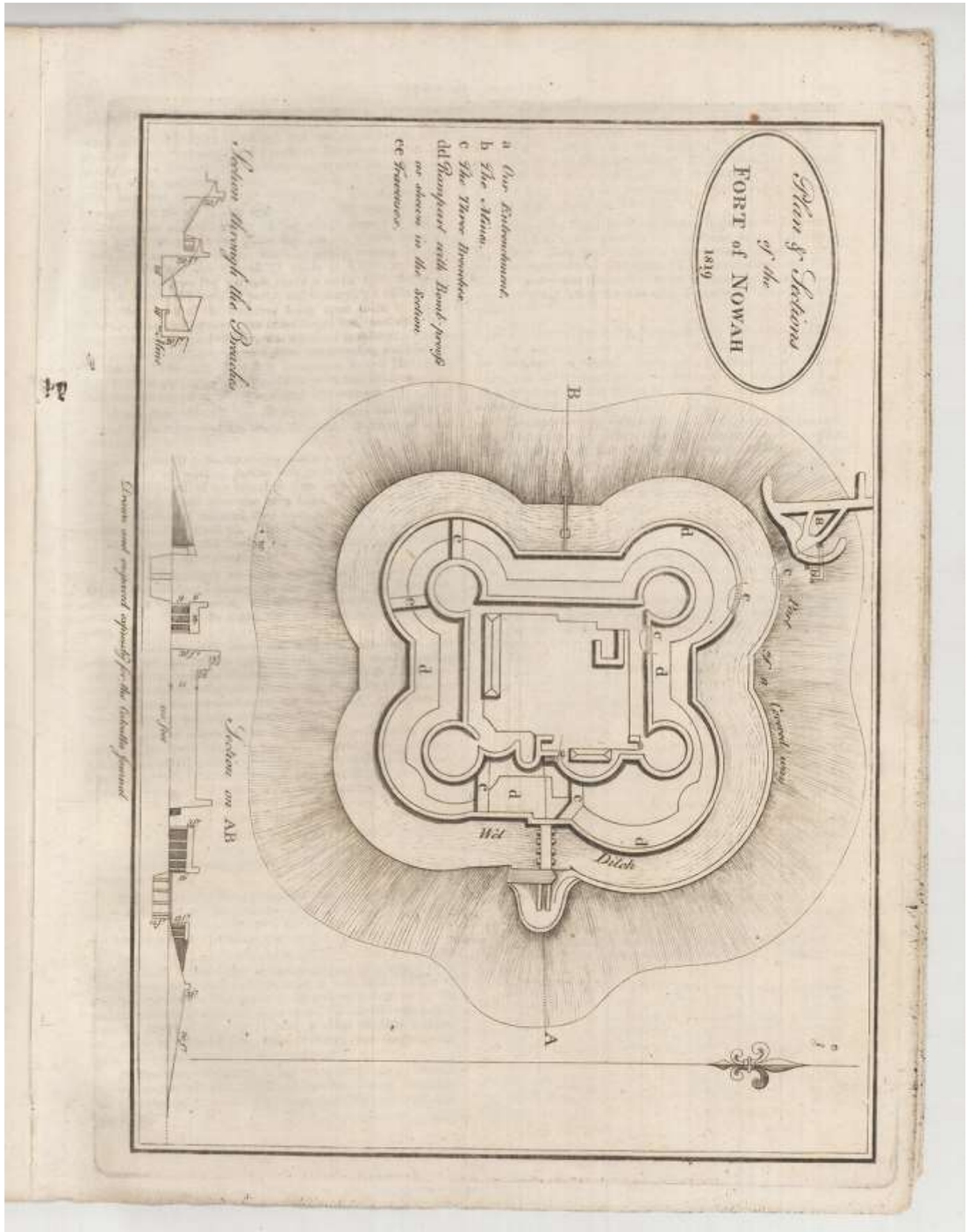
Buckingham had many powerful friends in Calcutta who were outraged by what they saw as Adam's overreaction. However, the Acting Governor-General moved so swiftly that Buckingham was long gone before they could do anything meaningful to protest his measures. Many believed that the loss of *The Calcutta Journal* marked a steep decline in the quality of journalism in India (certainly it made journalists afraid to voice their opinions).

Subsequent EIC administrations came to regard Adam's actions as an overreach, and the furore over the fate of *The Calcutta Journal* gradually led to the liberalization of the press in India.

In 1834, the House of Commons declared that the shuttering of *The Calcutta Journal* and Buckingham's removal from India to have been unjust. It ordered the EIC to apologize to Buckingham and to grant him compensation in the form of an annual pension of £200.

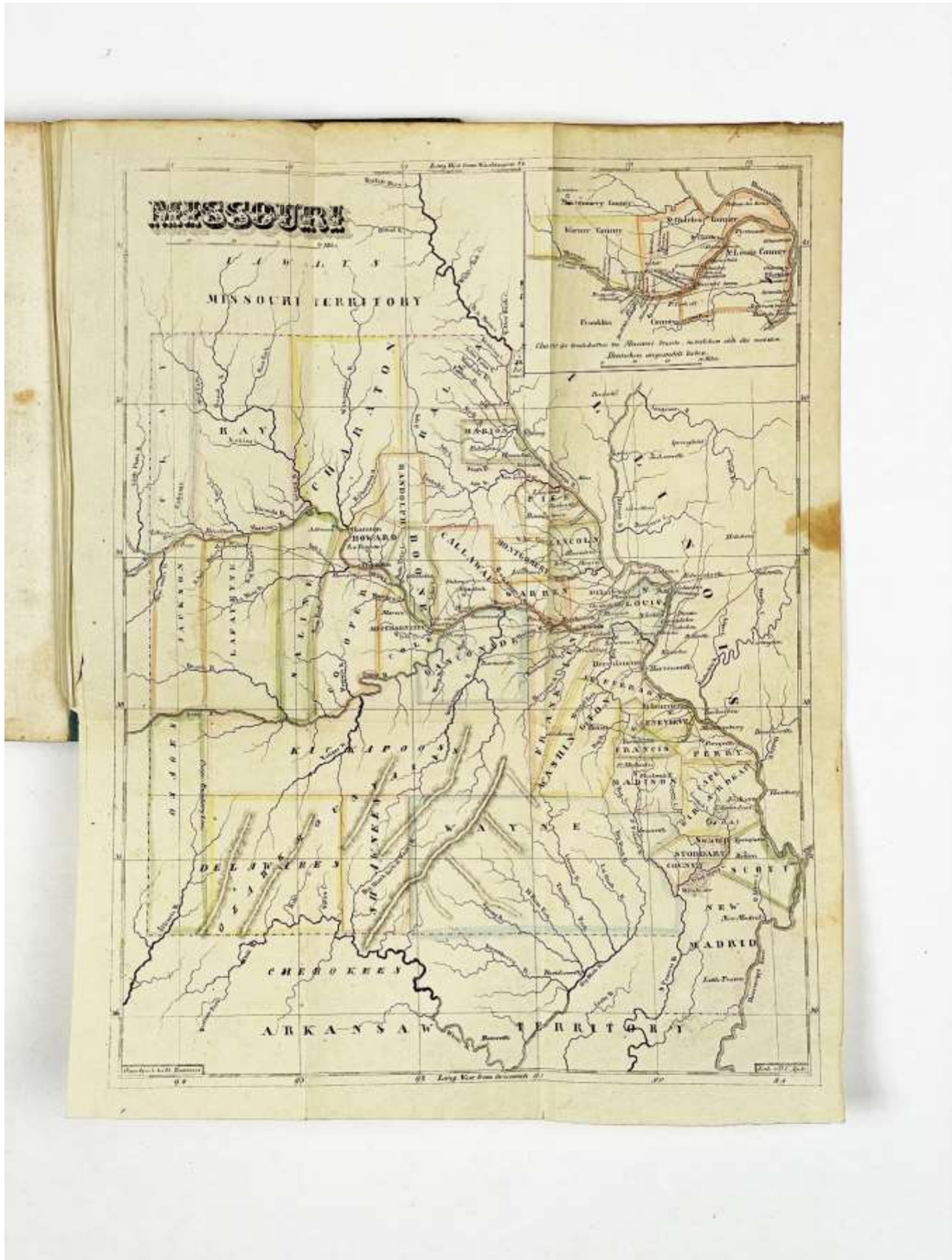
References: Cf. British Library: Asia, Pacific & Africa SM 155; Library of Congress: Newspaper 2263; A. F. Salahuddin AHMED, *Social Ideas and Social Change in Bengal 1818-1835* (1965), pp. 58-65.

1.200 EUR



12. Missouri, U.S.A.

German Immigration To America



Heinrich von MARTELS (1803 - 1893).

Briefe über die westlichen Theile der vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika. Von Heinrich v. Martels Premier Lieutenant im 8ten. Königl. Hannoverschen Linien-Bataillon. Mit einer Charte vom Missouri-Staate.

Osnabrück: Friedrich Rackhorst, 1834.

8º (18.5 x 11.5 cm): vi, 194 pages, plus 1 folding map of Missouri with original outline hand colour (measuring 29 x 22.5 cm), bound in contemporary chestnut-coloured contemporary boards replacing paper wrappers (Very Good, some very light spotting throughout text block and in the margin of the map, first four pages with light water-staining, map with attractive colours with tiny tear at hinge not affecting printed area, binding firm but with conspicuous edge-wear and chipping; overall an attractive example).

One of the earliest and most influential and controversial accounts of Missouri written for prospective German immigrants, penned by Heinrich von Martels, who came to the 'Missouri Rhineland' in 1832, while full of ebullient rhetoric intended to aid the author's land speculation designs, it contains many valuable facts and accounts of early frontier life, and is illustrated by a fine custom state map detailing the German settlements, printed in the provincial centre of Osnabrück, the work is extremely rare on the market.

German immigration had been a major cornerstone of American life since early colonial times. In the early to mid-19th Century, Germany, which was then composed of dozens of independent states, was overpopulated, socially ossified and politically repressive, with poor income distribution, causing many Germans to look for new lives abroad.

Missouri entered the Union as a state in 1821, and while it occupied prime real estate along the Mississippi, anchored by the well-established river port of St. Louis, it was still sparsely settled (the entire state had a population of only 70,000), wild Western frontier region. Most of the settlers were transplants from other parts of the U.S. and there were very few immigrants – although that was about to change.

From 1824 to 1827, Gottfried Duden (1789 - 1856), a German traveller, explored and lived in Missouri. He was so taken by the place, that upon his return to Germany he published, at his one expanse, 1,500 copies of his *Reise nach den westlichen Staaten Nordamerikas und einen mehrjährigen Aufenthalt am Missouri in den Jahren 1824 bis 1827…* [Report of a Journey to the Western States of North America and a Multi-year Sojourn in the Years 1824 through 1827…] (Elberfeld, Germany: S. Lucas, 1829). This work was a glowing account of Missouri, that portrayed it as having endless fertile land, a pleasant, almost winterless climate, and friendly locals. While some if this was true, Duden curiously visited the region during what was a run of obscenely warm winters, and while Missouri was well suited to agrarian settlers, his rosy portrayal downplayed the backbreaking work required to make living in a largely undeveloped frontier region.

Duden's report proved wildly popular, and it spurred the first great wave of German immigration to Missouri. 'Emigration societies' were formed in Germany to facilitate the mass transfer of settlers to Missouri who could establish entire townships upon their arrival.

One person who was heavily influenced by Duden, and who was also a personal acquaintance, was Heinrich von Martels (1803 - 1893), a gymnasium-educated former officer in the Hanoverian Army from Osnabrück area. In 1832, Martels immigrated to Missouri with his father, a minor nobleman, and his brothers. They settled a farm along the north bank of the Missouri River about 30 miles west of St. Louis, in an area that soon came to be known as the 'Missouri Rhineland' due to its heavy German population. Martels, like Duden, was much taken by Missouri, but returned to Germany after only a year, as he was homesick; his father and bothers remained in the new home.

Not long after Martels's return to Germany, he issued the present work, an amazing account of Missouri, published in Osnabrück by the local printer Friedrich Rackhorst. The text came in the form of a series of letters written to an "antagonist of America and the emigrations that took place there" and seeks 'to win over' the reader as to virtues of moving to Missouri.

Engagingly written, with remarkable gusto, Martels portrays Missouri as nothing short of an earthly paradise of bounty and freedom, in great contrast to the stifling and jealous atmosphere of Germany. He provides many incredibly valuable anecdotes and facts about frontier life in Missouri, including accounts of its people, settlements, infrastructure and natural wonders, and the process and costs of purchasing land, equipment and labour. However, in many places his tone that of a 'slick salesman', seeming a little too eager to promote Missouri to a naïve audience. As while much of the information provided is of merit, being genuinely useful, his true motive seemed to be to promote settlement for the sake of Martels's own personal gain, in the form of planned land speculation schemes.

A highlight of the work is the attractive folding map of Missouri, which was especially engraved in Osnabrück for the book. It shows the state before the addition of its northwestern corner, due the Platte Purchase of 1836, and shows all its counties outlined in attractive hues. All villages and towns are named, while the state's fledging road system is delineated. Of particular interest, the various German settlements along the Missouri River, to the west of St. Louis, are carefully labelled (including 'Martels' in St. Charles County), with the inset in the upper left corner further detailing this area.

Martels's work proved highly popular, and next to Duden's report, it was one of the most influential early German immigration works on Missouri. It played a role in accelerating German immigration to the state, as between 1834 and 1837, an amazing 30,000 Germans moved to Missouri. This radically altered the demographics of the state, and the Missouri Valley area especially, for Missouri's population, according to the 1830 census, was 140,000.

However, the often overly exuberant nature of Martels's work deeply offended many of the settlers in the Missouri Rhineland. While they were perhaps pleased be in Missouri, they found their lives to be hard work, and they did not like the facile way Martels summed up their existence. The also found it unethical not to warn prospective settlers of the real challenges that faced them. Perhaps the most affronted of the settlers was Martels's own father, Baron von Martels. A friend of the his wrote: "People who have seen it [Heinrich von Martels's book] say that it is simply shameful to deceive people in such a fashion. Old Mr. Martels is exercising every means to come into possession of the few copies that have strayed into this region. He fears the ridicule that could come upon his family" (Van Ravenswaay, p. 33).

As for Heinrich von Martels, perhaps due to the scandal caused by the present work, he never again stepped foot in Missouri, although he returned to America in 1843, roaming from Texas to Colorado, before settling in Cincinnati. He worked as journalist, but also engaged in a series of generally unsuccessful real estate schemes. It seems that he was a better writer than a wheeler and dealer!

German immigration to Missouri (and America in general) continued at a feverish pace, with an especially great wave occurring in the wake of the 1848 Revolutions in Germany, in which hundreds of thousands of people were displaced upon being declared as political dissidents or faced economic problems due the brutal crackdown upon these unsuccessful liberal uprisings. Indeed, many of the Germans that revolted against their own autocratic regimes would have felt far more comfortable in the frontier democracy that was the United States.

German immigration had a profound, if not decisive, impact upon the course of Missouri's history in the mid-19th century. While the state naturally lay along the fault line between the 'North and the 'South', almost all of the German immigrants were ardently opposed to slavery. Their dogged support of the abolitionist movement was instrumental in ensuring that Missouri remained with the Union side during the Civil War.

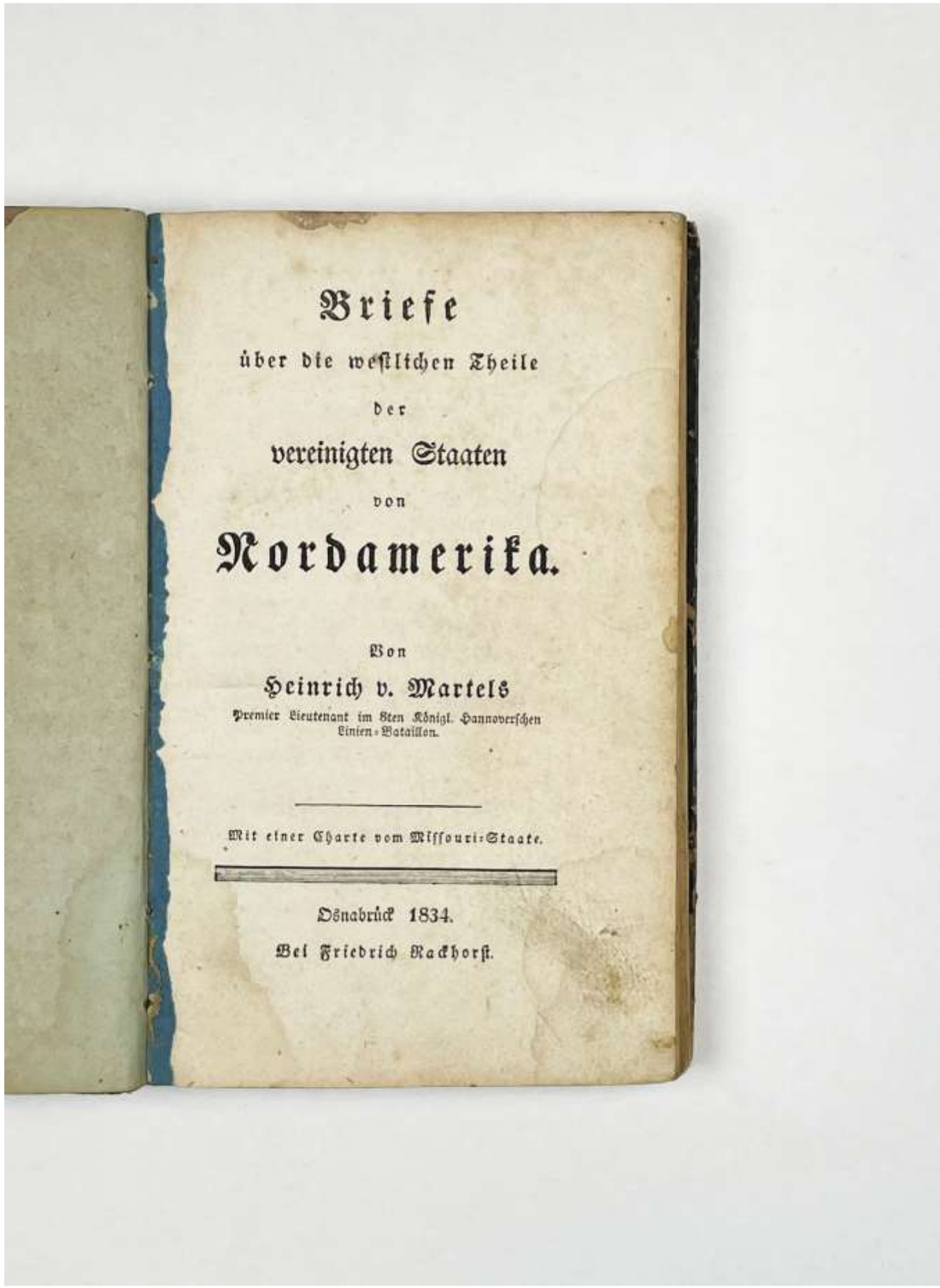
German Missourians also played a leading role in the state's industry and culture, founding major concerns such as the brewing titan Anheuser-Busch (ext. 1852). German culture survives today in Missouri and St. Louis has one of the largest Oktoberfests in the world. In both Missouri, and the United States at large, German remains the largest single designation of ancestry, as over 45 million Americans claim significant German background.

A Note on Rarity

The present work was issued in only the present edition. There seems to be around a dozen institutional examples in libraries worldwide, although it is extremely rare on the market; we cannot trace a sales record for another example from the last 30 years.

References: British Library: General Reference Collection 10411.aaa.38; Yale: Zc26 834ma; OCLC: 27922210; Charles VAN RAVENSWAAY, *The Arts and Architecture of German Settlements in Missouri: A Survey of a Vanishing Culture* (2006), pp. 33-4; Howes M 325; Sabin 44828; Pochmann-Schultz 6950.

1.500 EUR


Briefe
über die westlichen Theile
der
vereinigten Staaten
von
Nordamerika.

Von
Heinrich v. Martels
Premier Lieutenant im 8ten Königl. Hannoverschen Linien-Bataillon.

Mit einer Charte vom Missouri-Staate.

Osnabrück 1834.
Bei Friedrich Rackhorst.

13. SARAJEVO

BOSNIAN CARTOGRAPHY

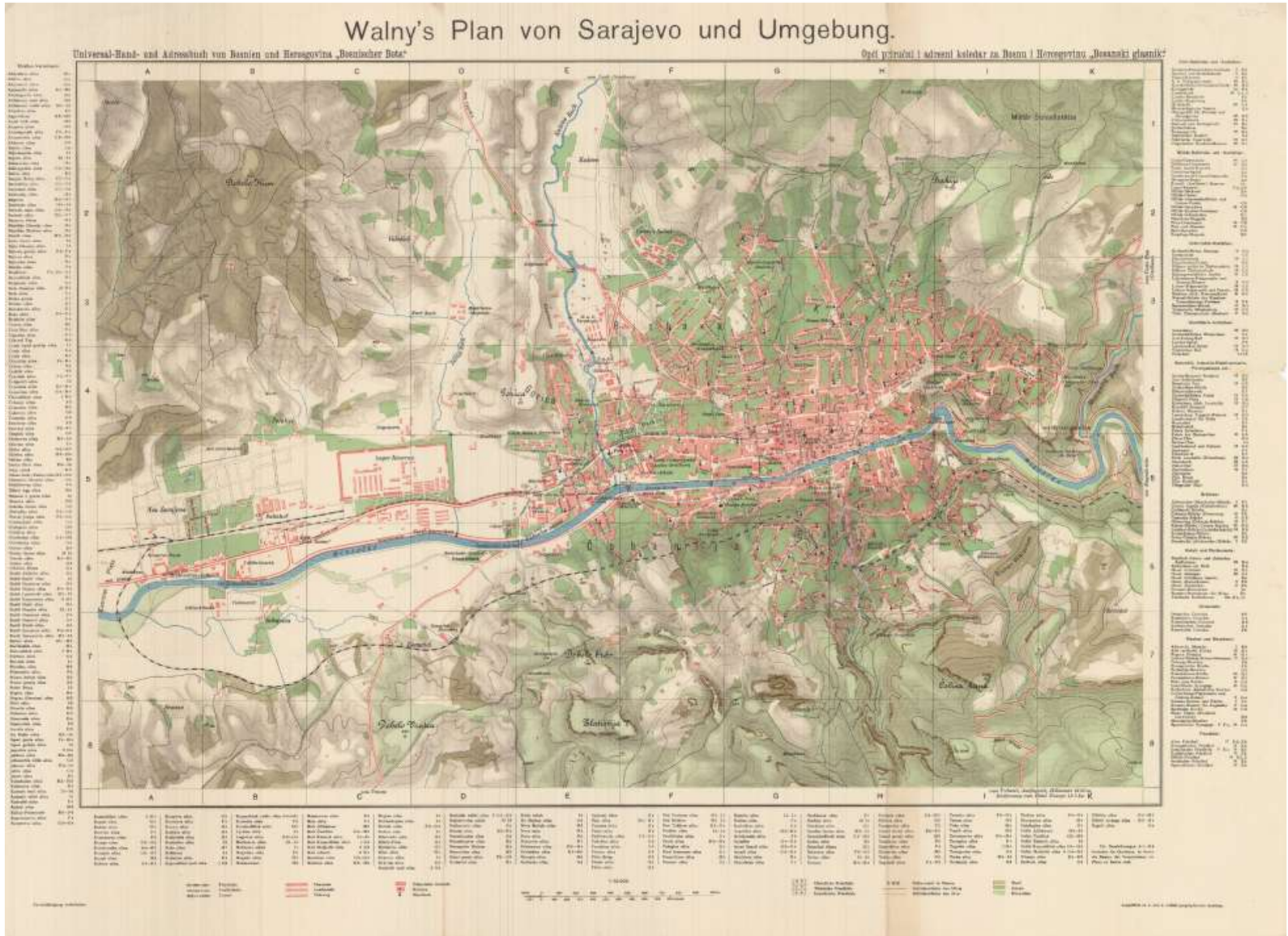
Adolf WALNY

K. und K. geogr. Institut [K. & K. Geographic Institute]

Walny's Plan von Sarajevo und Umgebung

[Walny's Map of Sarajevo and Surroundings]

Sarajevo: Walny [1902-1904].



Colour lithography, 55 x 75 cm (inches) (soft folds with repaired small tears, minor age-toning, but overall in a good condition).

A detailed map of fin de siècle Sarajevo

This stunning detailed map of Sarajevo was made in the first years of the 20th century in city itself and marks streets, factories, public buildings, barracks, mosques, churches and cemeteries (Muslim, Christian and Jewish), in Bosnian and German language, when the city, under the Austro-Hungarian rule, was a vivid multi-cultural center.

The map was published by Adolf Walny in the address book of a newspaper *Bosnische Bote – Bosanski glasnik* (Bosnian News), of which Walny was an owner and editor.

The map was a cause of one of the first biggest copyright lawsuits in Sarayevo. In 1907 it was plagiarized by Daniel A. Kajnon, who was a year later taken to court by Walny (Hana Younis, (Pre)štampa(va)nje djela i autorska prava početkom 20. stoljeća u Bosni i Hercegovini, In: BOSNIACA 2020, 2, pp. 88-98)

References: OCLC 1031712068.

650 EUR

14. VIENNA

Alois MAYER

Sport und Erholung in Wien

[Sport and Relaxation in Vienna]

Vienna: Hauptvermessungsabteilung XIV Kartographie [Central Survey Office XIV Cartography] - Deutscher Verlag für Jugend und Volk [German Publishing House for Youth and Nation] [1940]

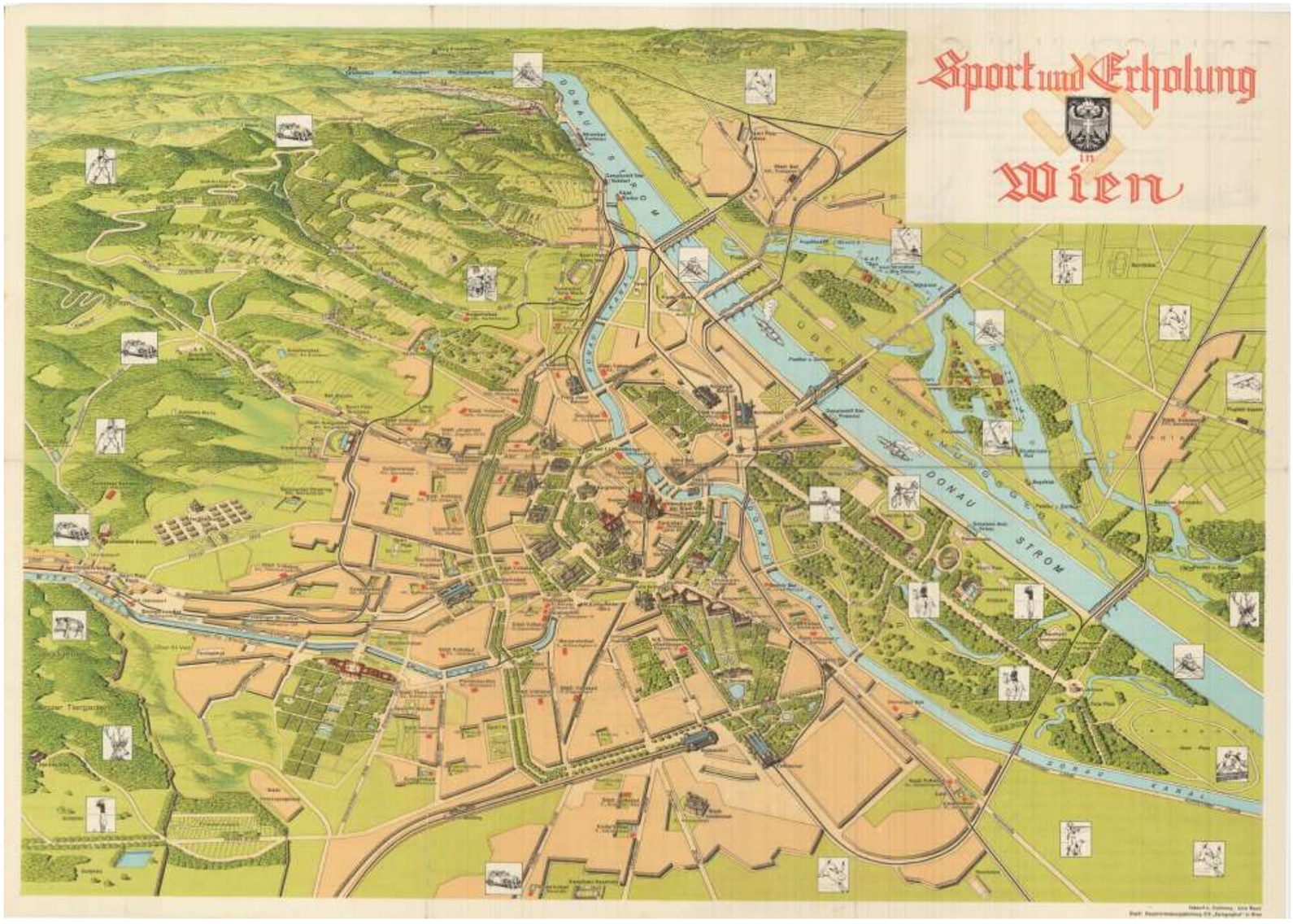
Colour print, 42 x 60 cm (16.5 x 23.6 inches), verso text (soft folds, otherwise in a good condition).

A bird's eye view of Vienna, showing the locations for sporting activities in the time of the Nazi rule of the city

A bird's eye view of Vienna shows the city under the German Nazi rule after the annexation of Austria in 1939. Marked are the grounds on the suburbs of the city, organized for sporting activities such as golf, riding, panoramic outings with a car, boating and rabbit, boar and deer hunting.

Worldcat lists two institutional examples (National and University Library of Ljubljana, Deutsche Nationalbibliothek, Leipzig).

380 EUR



15. FRANKFURT TRADE FAIR

Die Messestadt Frankfurt a. Main. Frankfurt – Das Herz Europas. Diese Karte veran Schaulicht die Mittelpunktlage von Frankfurt in Europa

Verso:

Frankfurter Frühjahrs Messe 1925

[The Trade Fair City of Frankfurt a. Main. Frankfurt - The Heart of Europe. This Map Chows the Central Location of Frankfurt in Europe]

Frankfurt am Main: Hauser 1925

Print in black, white, orange, green and red, lettering on the back 68 x 72 cm (26.7 x 28.3 inches) (soft folds, otherwise in a good condition).

A large map of Europe, made for a Technology Fair of 1925, focuses on Frankfurt as the center of the continent. Shown are the air distances, boat and train connections to the city.

Frankfurt Trade Fair or Frankfurter Messe is the largest trade fair ground in the world with its history going 800 years back. The oldest still existing building was constructed in 1909 and soon the other followed. The image in the margin of the upper left corner represents the technical pavilion, which was about to open in 1925.

Worldcat lists one institutional example (Universitätsbibliothek Erfurt / Forschungsbibliothek Gotha)

References: OCLC 246175919.

320 EUR



16. YEREVAN

ARMENIA

SOVIET CARTOGRAPHY



Главное управление геодезии и картографии при Совете Министров СССР [Main Directorate of Geodesy and Cartography at the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics]

[Map:] Ереван - иллюстрированная панорамная схема. [Cover:] Ереван. Туристская схема

[Yerevan – Illustrated Panoramic Map. Tourist Map]

Moscow: Главное управление геодезии и картографии при Совете Министров СССР [Main Directorate of Geodesy and Cartography at the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics 1985 / 1988.

Coulour lithorgraph, 70 x 62 cm (27.6 x 24.4 inches), (soft folds, overall in a good condition).

A well designed Soviet round panorama of Yerevan, the capital of Armenia, showcases the city with the surrounding mountains as seen from the Cascade, a monumental construction in the center of the city, offering a magnificent view of the city and the neighbouring mountains. The view is crowned with a mount Ararat, a national symbol of Armenia, which is today located on the other side of the Turkish border.

The back of the map list public buildings, tourist attractions, restaurants etc.

Main Directorate of Geodesy and Cartography at the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Moscow published through the decades a series of high-quality detailed educational wall maps of its regions and republics.

550 EUR

17. AZERBAIJAN

GEOLOGY



Главное управление геодезии и картографии при Совете Министров СССР [Main Directorate of Geodesy and Cartography at the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics]

Азербайджанская ССР

[Azerbaijan SSR]

Moscow: Главное управление геодезии и картографии при Совете Министров СССР [Main Directorate of Geodesy and Cartography at the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics] 1975

Colour lithography, 85 x 94 cm (33.4 x 37 inches) (soft folds slightly scuffed, otherwise in a good condition).

A large impressive wall map in Russian language represent the geological structure of Azerbaijan.

Main Directorate of Geodesy and Cartography at the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Moscow published through the decades a series of high-quality detailed educational wall maps of its regions and republics.

We could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat.

280 EUR

18. UYGUR

CHINA

测繪局 [Survey and Administration Office]

شىنجاڭ ئۇيغۇر ئاپتونوم رايونىنىڭ خەرىتىسى

新疆維吾尔自治区地図

[Title of the in-set map:] 新疆在祖国的位置

[Map of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. Xinjiang's Position in the Motherland. First Edition]

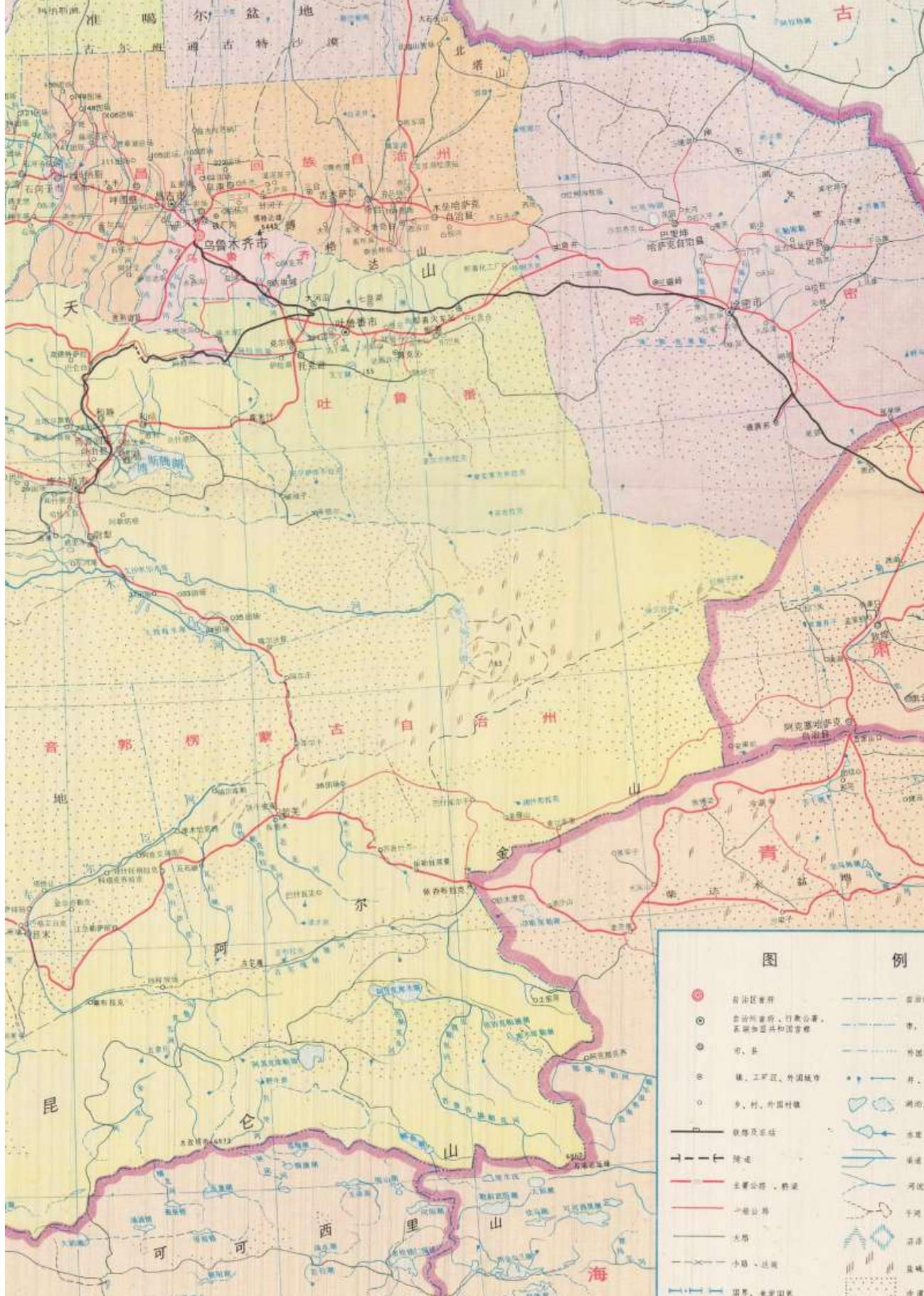
[S. l., probably Qingdao:] 山東省地図出版社刊 **[Shandong Provincial Geographic Publishing House] September 1985**

Colour print: 50 x 65 cm (19.7 x 25.6 inches) (soft folds, but overall in a good condition)

A detailed map in Chinese with Uygur title represents the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region in China, which is home to various ethnic groups, such as Turkic Uyghur, Kazakhs and Kyrgyz. The map was made in the 1980s, when the area started to experience significant economic and infrastructural development.

We could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat.

550 EUR



شىنجاڭ ئۇيغۇر ئاپتونوم رايونىنىڭ خەرىتىسى

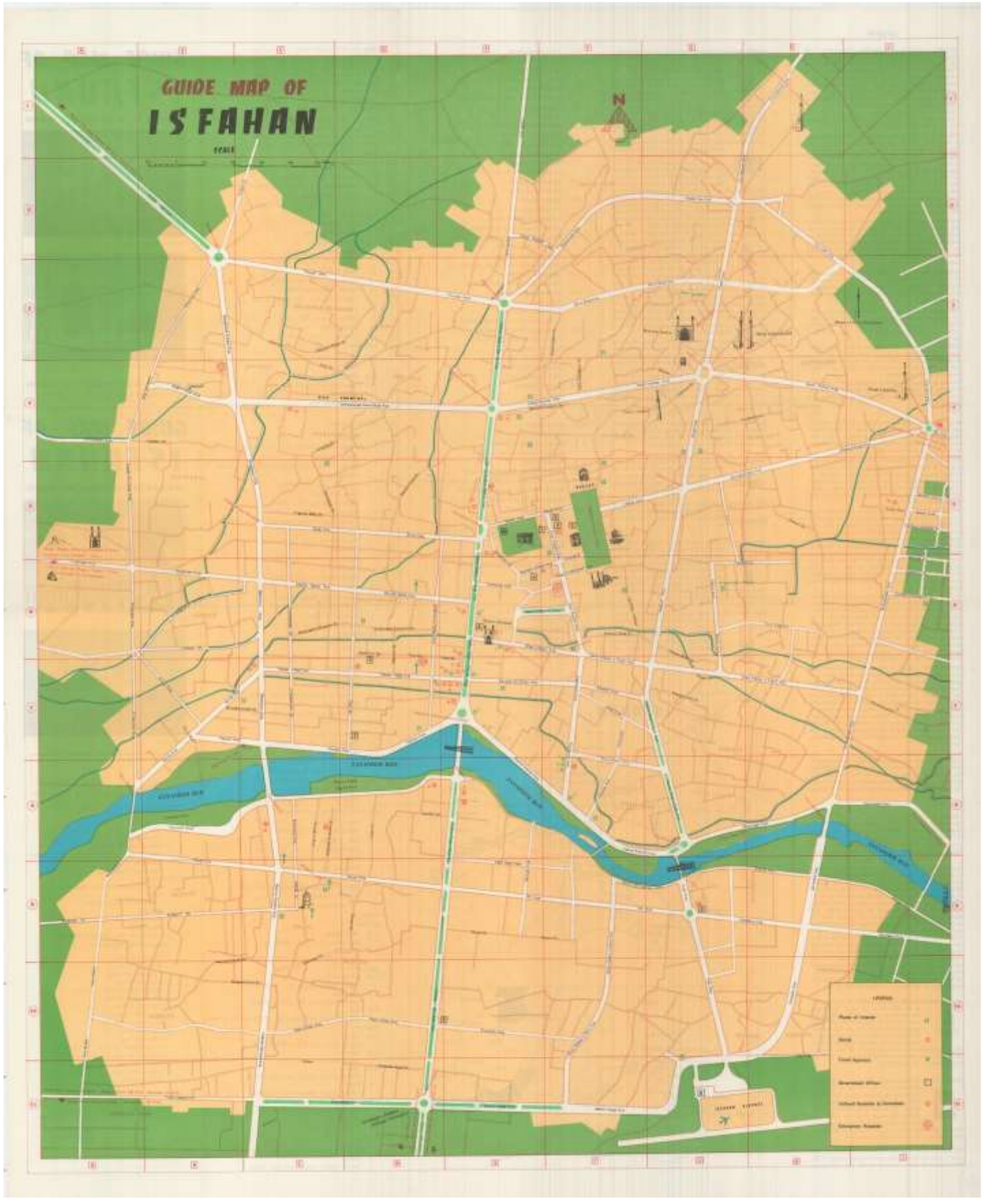
新疆维吾尔自治区地图



新疆在祖国的位置

图 例

19. ISFAHAN, IRAN



Amirghassem Ghahramani

Guide Map of Isfahan

Tehran: Ministry Of Information and Tourism – Echo of Iran 1974

Colour print, 73 x 60 cm (28.7 x 23.6 inches), verso text, illustrations, photograph and a map (soft folds, otherwise in a good condition).

The map showcases Isfahan with its most important monuments and streets in 1974 and was made for the participants and visitors of the seventh Asian Games, held in Tehran. The information on the back describe the most important monuments, lists the hotels, travel agencies, car rentals and bus companies. The two schematic maps show the position of Isfahan in Iran and main routes leading to the city.

The Asian Games of 1974, with 3010 participating sportsmen and women from 25 countries, were the first to be hosted in the Middle East

References: OCLC 48606494, 222529280, 36072832.

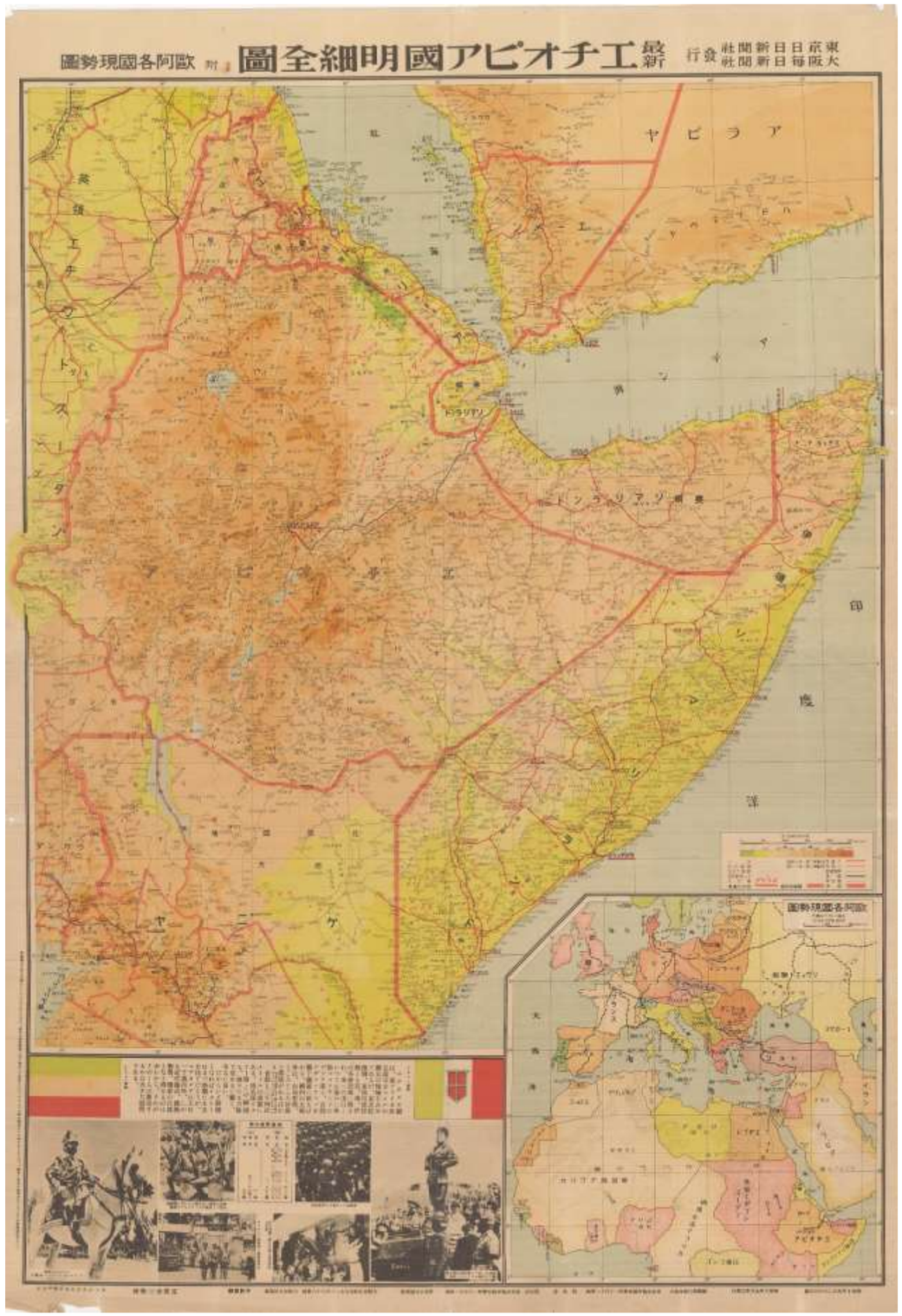
220 EUR

20. Ethiopia

Italian Invasion of Abyssinia

Haile Selassie

Mussolini



Saishin echiopiakoku meisai zenzu

[Latest Details on the Country of Ethiopia]

Tokyo: 東京日日新聞社

[Tōkyō Nichinichi Shinbunsha] [1936]

Colour lithography, 78 x 54 cm (30.7 x 21.3 inches) (soft folds, tiny tears and loss of paper in with margins, but overall in a good condition).

A detailed map in Japanese, printed in 1936, represents Ethiopia, immediately after the Italian invasion. The portraits in the lower left corner showcase the to opposite leaders Haile Selassie, the Emperor of Ethiopia, and Italian Fascist leader Benito Mussolini.

On May 5th, Italian Marshal Pietro Badoglio marched with his troops into Addis Ababa and Mussolini declared Ethiopia a province of the Italian Empire. A year later, on 12 May 1936, when this map was made, the Emperor of Ethiopia Haile Selassie gave his famous anti-Fascist speech in the League of Nations.

Worldcat only lists two institutional examples (Tokyo National Diet Library, New York Public Library System).

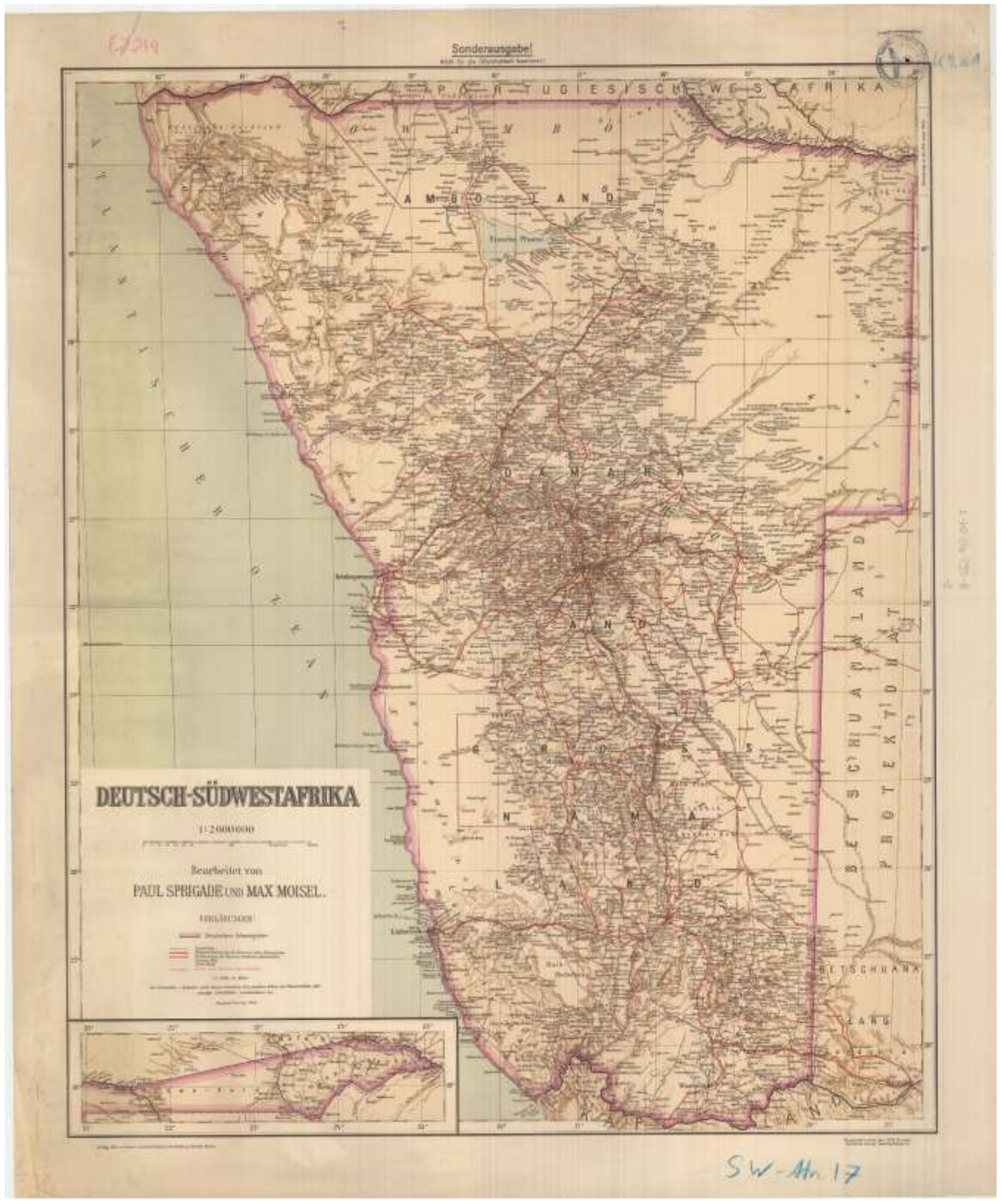
References: OCLC 672812563, 1088439602.

280 EUR

21. NAMIBIA / DEUTSCH-SÜDWESTAFRIKA

WWII NAZI DESIGNS IN AFRICA

INTELLECTUAL PROPAGANDA



HEERESPLANKAMMER (GERMAN ARMY SURVEY OFFICE). / Max MOISEL (1869 - 1920) & Paul SPRIGADE (1863 - 1928).

Karte von Deutsch-Südwestafrika. Bearbeitet von Paul Sprigade und Max Moisel. / Neubearbeitung 1940.

Berlin: Dietrich Reimer (Andrews & Steiner), 1940.

Colour print, featuring Nazi era handstamp of the ***'Geographisches Institut, Koloniale Abteilung, Universität Berlin' to upper right corner and various old manuscript inventory numbers in blue crayon and pink pen to blank margins*** (Very Good, clean and bright, some marginal creasing and a short repaired tear in upper left blank margin), 75 x 62 cm (29.5 x 24.5 inches). ***N.B.*** **The image of the map provided here censors out the Nazi symbol of the Swastika from the handstamp of the *'Geographisches Institut, Koloniale Abteilung, Universität Berlin';* this has been done pursuant to German laws on the representation of Third Reich symbols; however, this detail is clearly present and uncensored on the actual map itself.**

A very rare and curious work made in 1940 depicting what is today Namibia as still being 'German Southwest Africa', even though the country had not been a German colony for almost a generation; updating Max Moisel and Paul Sprigade's authoritative 1912 map, the present work was made for the High Command of the German Armed Forces during the early part of World War II as a work of 'intellectual propaganda' to advance a serious, but ultimately ill-fated, Nazi scheme to regain Germany's former colonial possessions in Africa – the present example hailing from the library of the Nazi 'Colonial Department' at the University of Berlin.

The present map is one of the great 'irredentist' maps of Africa; made for the Oberkommando der Wehrmacht (OKW), or High Command of the German Armed Forces, in 1940, early in World War II. It depicts Deutsch-Südwestafrika (German Southwest Africa, today's Namibia), as still being a German colony, even though the country had been ruled by Britain since 1915, having been lost by Germany during World War I.

In the 1930s, elements of the Nazi hierarchy became wedded to the ideal of seeking the return of Germany's former African colonies, including Deutsch-Südwestafrika, to the 'Vaterland'. During the early part of World War II, when the present map was made, they hoped to leverage 'going easy' on Britain in exchange for certain concessions, including the return of the lost colonies. While this never came about in the end, when the present map was made the notion was still considered a serious possibility.

Indeed, while the map appears at first blush to be a formal military topographical survey (it certainly meets the high scientific standards of that purpose), in reality, it is a work of 'intellectual propaganda', that seeks to show a revived German-controlled Deutsch-Südwestafrika as matter of destiny. Yet, despite the fact that the map bears the note 'Sonderausgsabe! Nur für öffentlicher bestimmt!' (Special Issue! Only intended for public use!), in the upper right corner, in reality the map was made in only a very small print run to lobby members of the Nazi hierarchy; there is no evidence to suggest that the map was ever publicly distributed.

The map was drafted for the OKW by the Heeresplankammer (Army Survey Office) and was printed by the Reimer map house that that had been responsible for issuing most of the important official maps of the German colonies during the pre-WWI era. The Heeresplankammer based the map upon Max Moisel & Paul Sprigade's, *Deutsch-Südwestafrika 1:2 000 000* (Berlin: Dietrich Reimer, 1912), which was itself reduced from ultra-large scale sectional maps based on systematic triangulated surveys.

The map depicts Deutsch-Südwestafrika to an ample scale of 1:2,000,000, erroneously showing it to still be a German colony, but is nevertheless highly detailed and accurate, apart from its revisionist political aspects, and shows the country's infrastructure updated to the present day. The 'Erklärung' (Explanation), in the lower left margin, identifies the symbols used for political boundaries; railways, all-season roads for autos, roads only passable for autos during the dry season, other routes, and foot paths, while areas of elevation are expressed by shading with the spots heights of key peaks given in metres.

The inset in the lower left corner showcases the 'Caprivi Strip', the curious, narrow band of territory that extends from the far northeast corner of Deutsch-Südwestafrika deep into the heart of southern Africa. It was the result of a bizarre diplomatic accommodation agreed in 1890 to give Germany access the supposedly navigable Zambesi River (which was shortly proven to be unnavigable).

A Note on Rarity

The present map is extremely rare. We can trace only a single institutional example of the map, bearing the date 1940, held by the ZBW - Leibniz-Informationszentrum Wirtschaft (Kiel); while the Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek Düsseldorf apparently holds an edition dated 1941. Moreover, we are not aware of any sales records.

The map's great rarity is due the fact that it would have been made in only a handful of examples for use within high-level Nazi circles, and being relatively large and fragile, it would have had a very low survival rate.

The present example of the map has an intriguing provenance, as it was one held by the library of the Koloniale Abteilung (Colonial Department) of the Geographisches Institut (Geography Institute) of the University of Berlin, a research unit that was revived by the Nazis to inform their designs to regain their lost overseas holdings. The map features the Abteilung's handstamp, bearing the Nazi eagle and Swastika.

Nazi Designs in Africa: The Last Chapter of 'Deutsch-Südwestafrika'

In the 1880s, following the 'Scramble for Africa', Germany acquired a large colonial empire in Africa, which consisted of *Deutsch-Südwestafrika* (Namibia), Kamerun (Cameroon), Togoland (modern Togo), and Deutsch-Ostafrika (modern mainland Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi).

Berlin formally laid claim to '*Deutsch-Südwestafrika*' in 1884, a move that was internationally recognised by the Berlin Conference that same year. The colony was initially managed by the *Deutsche Kolonialgesellschaft für Südwest-Afrika* (German Colonial Society for Southwest Africa), supported by German bankers, industrialists and the mayor of Frankfurt, who sought to exploit its considerable mineral wealth.

However, Deutsch Südwestafrika became a crown colony in 1890, as the Kolonialgesellschaft found the burden of administration too much to bear, although it retained some of its mineral rights. Germany then invited numerous foreign investors, including British interests, to help develop the colony, supported by as many as 10,000 European settlers.

However, Germany brutally suppressed the indigenous peoples, and their treatment of the Herero and Nama nations during the Herero Wars (1904-8) is generally considered to be one of the great war crimes of African history.

Within only a generation of establishing the colony, Germany succeeded in developing an impressive infrastructure and a series mines that made Deutsch Südwestafrika an economically productive colony, even if every venture was hard-earned in what was an unforgiving desert environment.

During World War I, conquering Germany's African colonies was a priority for Britain and her allies. While Germany put up strong resistance in Kamerun and East Africa, South African forces (acting as proxy for Britain) had a relatively easy time taking Deutsch Südwestafrika. They invaded the country in September 1914, whereupon the outnumbered German *Schutztruppe* (Protection Force) was relegated to delaying tactics as they sought to evacuate their people and valuables. Britain gained complete control of the colony by July 1915.

The Treaty of Versailles (1919), which followed the war, saw Germany lose all her colonies, which were divided between British and French trusteeship. Deutsch Südwestafrika became the British protectorate of 'South West Africa', governed by the Union of South Africa.

The legality of the loss of Germany's African colonies, including Deutsch Südwestafrika, was questioned by many Germans, who longed for the day when they could regain possession of these lands, either through diplomacy or force.

Upon the rise of the Nazi regime in 1933, Adolf Hitler and his top lieutenants were not especially sympathetic to the notion of regaining the African colonies. They were far more interested in projecting German power in Europe, and saw the African ambitions as an unnecessary, and potentially costly, distraction.

However, many of Hitler's key backers, especially in the business community, were great enthusiasts of Germany regaining its 'place in the sun'. In addition to any symbolic significance, reacquiring the German African colonies would give its military-industrial complex access to vital minerals and tropical resources that were otherwise in short supply. While Hitler was never keen, their lobbying eventually succeeded in raising the colonial question to a high place on the Third Reich's agenda.

In 1937, the Nazis created the Reichskolonialbund (RKB) (English: State Colonial League), an organization whose mandate was to "keep the population informed about the loss of the German Imperial colonies, to maintain contact with the former colonial territories and to create conditions in opinion favourable to a new German African Empire". Led by old African hands, the RKB was highly influential in Nazi industrial and academic circles.

Following Neville Chamberlain's complete capitulation to the Nazis at the Munich Conference (1938), many in Berlin believed that Britain, and by extension France, could be badgered into agreeing to virtually any diplomatic concession, in return for not having to face the German war machine. The RKB proposed that Germany should request that Britain and France return all of Germany's African colonies in return for continued peace. While no formal German demands of this kind were ever made, the notion was seriously entertained at the highest levels.

The outbreak of World War II only seemed to strengthen the hand of German colonial interests, as Britain and France looked pathetically weak, with many believing that the Entente forces could be either quickly vanquished or forced into a peace on terms heavily favouring Germany, including the return of its former African colonies. The hopes of the German Africa lobby were raised when the Wehrmacht totally rolled over Belgium and France during their Blitzkrieg campaign (May 10 to June 25, 1940). However, colonial concerns were crowded out in the frenzy that followed the victory, along with Germany's failure to break Churchill's resolve at the Battle of Britain (July 10 to October 31, 1940).

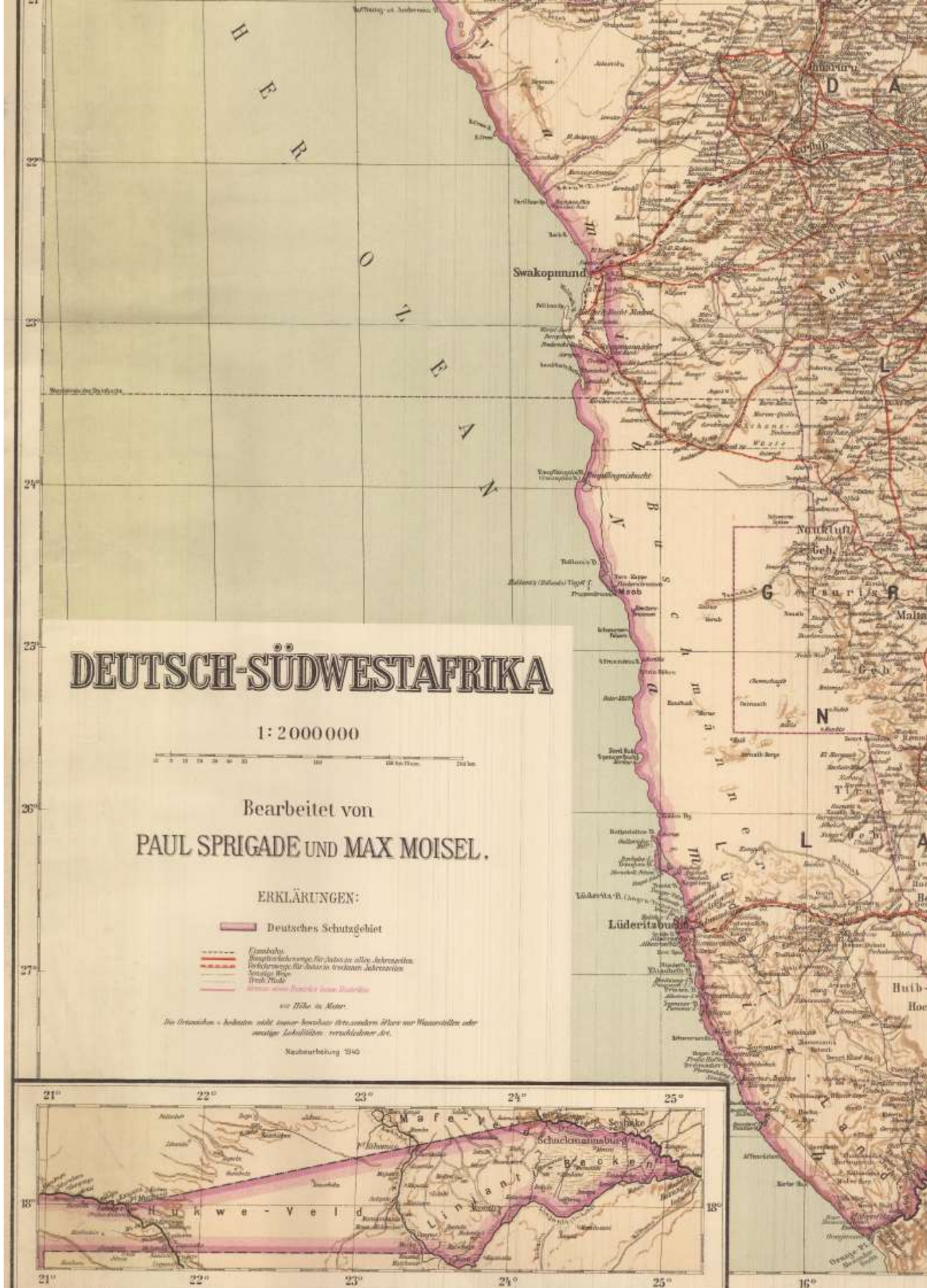
In 1941, Germany became embroiled in its ultimately disastrous invasion of the Soviet Union, and this killed any practical notion of Germany regaining her colonies. It was clear that Britain would not made any diplomatic settlement with Nazi Germany, including ceding South West Africa to Berlin, while Germany no longer possessed the military resources, let alone the will, to take the colony by force.

Germany's African ambitions were officially extinguished in 1943 when Martin Bornmann dissolved the Reichskolonialbund, deeming its purpose to be of "kriegsunwichtiger Tätigkeit" (an "activity irrelevant to the war"). Deutsch Südwestafrika was thus irrevocably consigned to the realm of history.

Unfortunately, for the overwhelmingly Black people of South West Africa, from 1948 their country was ruled by the South African Apartheid regime. That horrible chapter ended in 1990 when the country gained gained its independence as the Republic of Namibia.

References: ***ZBW - Leibniz-Informationszentrum Wirtschaft*** (Kiel): Kt./C 87/7; OCLC: 255638618 (which erroneously cites 5 additional holdings).

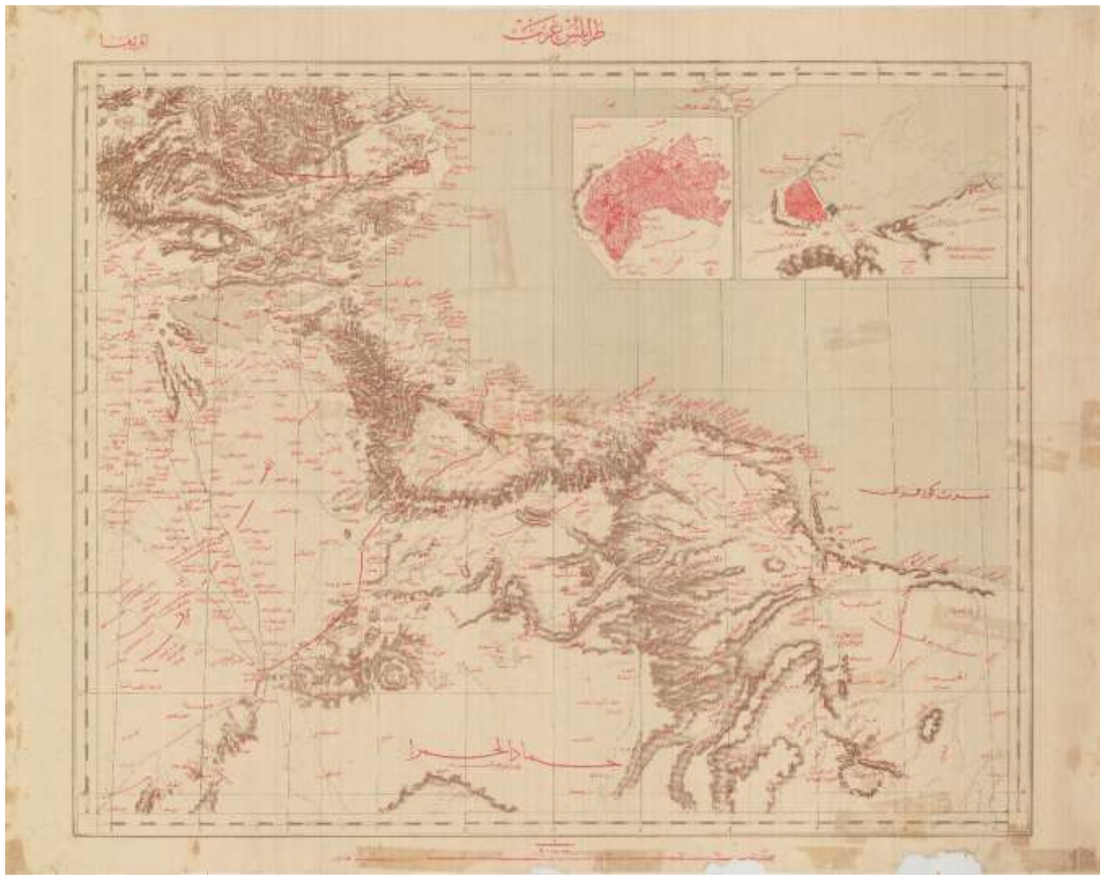
950 EUR



22. Tripoli- Ghadames, Libya

Ottoman Cartography

Italo-Turkish War



طرابلس غرب. تونس

[Tripoli. Tunis]

[S. l., S. n., S. d., but Istanbul circa 1911-12 or 1915].

Lithograph in sepia, red and light blue, 48 x 60 cm (18.9 x 23.6 inches), (soft folds, small tears repaired with old tape with tape marks visible on the front, minor staining, small loss of lower white margins).

A map in Ottoman language embraces the area between Sousse in Tunisia on the north coastline, As-Sultan south of Sirte, Libya, on the south-east and Malta on the north. The inset maps show Tripoli and Ghadames, and red line on the central map marks the route between the two cities.. .

The in-set map on the left shows Ghadames as it looked in 1860. The city, today located in Libya on the Algerian and Tunisian border was an important base for the Trans-Saharan trade, including the slave trade. The city, today located in Libya on the Algerian and Tunisian border was at the time an important base for the Trans-Saharan trade, including the slave trade.

The plan of Tripoli on the right is according to the imprint based on a French lithograph.

The map was made, possibly by the Ottoman military press, in the time of the Italo-Turkish War or shortly after and marks the route of the army between Tripoli and Ghadames.

The war was fought between the Ottoman Empire and Italy from September 1911 until October 1912. In October 1911, the Italian army, marching from Tripoli, took over Ghadames. It held the city until June 1915, when it was forced to retreat back to Tripoli due to a general rising throughout Libya. The Ottomans only fully regained the control of the city in 1918.

We could not find any other examples of the map.

450 EUR

23. CAIRO, EGYPT / ‘BLACK SATURDAY’ RIOTS
EGYPTIAN REVOLUTION OF 1952

MIDDLE EAST DRAWING AND REPRODUCTION OFFICE (M.D.R.) / 42nd SURVEY ENGINEERING REGIMENT (BRITISH ARMY).

Cairo 1:15,000.

[Cairo: Survey Directorate, Middle East], June 1952.

Colour print (Very Good, overall clean and bright, light wear along old folds, some light toning in places, some print transference in lower right quadrant), 78 x 103.5 cm (31 x 41 inches).

An extremely rare and highly detailed large-scale military plan of Cairo issued at the most tense and exciting time, when powerful undercurrents of Egyptian and Pan-Arab nationalism were threatening to overthrow 70 years of British colonial hegemony, in June 1952, 5 months after the ‘Black Friday’ Riots that torched many of the city’s Western-owned landmarks, and a month before the 23 July Revolution which toppled the pro-British monarchy and led to the rise of Gamal Abdel Nasser, radically altering the course of the Middle East; the map printed in Cairo for the British Army’s Middle East Drawing and Reproduction Office, intended for use during a mooted British invasion of the city.

This large and highly detailed map of Cairo was printed for the use of the British Army in June 1952, when the city was a hotbed of Anti-Western sentiment, as the Egyptian people sought to free themselves from 70 years of quasi-colonial British rule. The city had recently been the scene of the ‘Black Saturday’ riots that destroyed many of the great Western institutions and in the city’s downtown, and Cairo would shortly be the epicentre of the 23 July Revolution, which would topple the weak puppet regime of King Farouk in favour of republican under the ultra-charismatic nationalist Gamal Abdel Nasser.



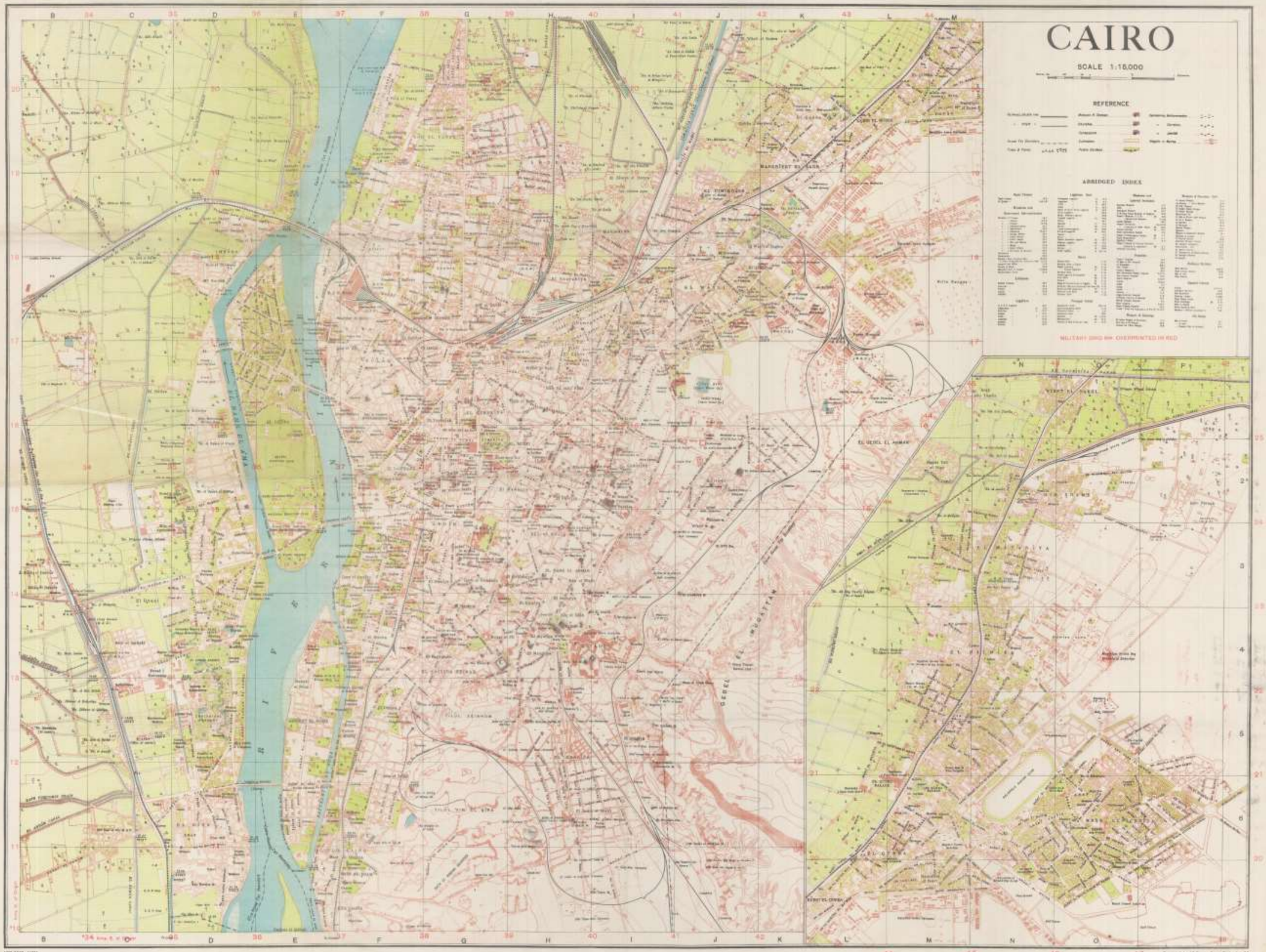
CAIRO

SCALE 1:16,000

REFERENCE

ABRIDGED INDEX

MILITARY GRID KM OVERPRINTED IN RED


NILE R.
EL GEZIRA
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EL GIZA
EL MUNIRA
EL DOKKI
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EL MAHSAMA EL KHADI

The map is an unparalleled record of Cairo during a time of major upheaval, and every key site of 'Black Saturday' and the Revolution is clearly marked.

The map embraces the entire city of Cairo, with Giza across the Nile (while an extension inset, in the lower right, depicts the wealthy suburb of Heliopolis), delineating every street and labeling all those of consequence. All major buildings are outlined and labeled, while parks, transport hubs and historical sites are showcased.

Below the title, in the upper right, the 'References' explain the symbols used to identify land use, topographical features and infrastructure. Below that, the 'Abridged Index', provides the grid coordinates and numbers to locate Royal Palaces, Ministries & Government Administrations, Embassies & Legations, Banks, Primary Hotels, Museums & Learned Institutions, Hospitals, Mosques & Churches (plus a Synagogue), Railway Stations, sites of General Interest, and Old Gates.

While the map is well suited for any pursue, it is sufficiently detailed, with an easily readable design, to make it ideal for strategic planning for any possible British military action.

Specifically, the map was drafted by the 42nd Survey Engineering Regiment of the British Army, predicated upon the best sources, and was prepared by and printed for the ***Middle East Drawing and Reproduction*** Office (M.D.R.), the special military mapping bureau that that the British operated in Cairo.

A Note on Editions and Rarity

The map was issued by the M.D.R. in 2 editions, the first was issued in 1951, while the second (being of the present example) was published in June 1952.

Both editions of map were made in only a very small print run exclusively for high level military use and were never sold or made publicly available. Moreover, the survival rate of such maps is incredibly low.

We can trace only 2 institutional examples of the present 1952 edition, held by the British Library and Bodleian Library (Oxford University), and 4 examples of the 1951 edition. Moreover, we are not aware of any examples as appearing on the market.

Historical Context: Cairo Swept up in the Revolution

By the early 1950s, Britain had long overstayed its welcome in Egypt. While the country was technically a sovereign nation, ruled by its own monarchy, since 1882 Egypt was effectively a British colony, as London imposed it is will upon all major decisions. The country was dragged into both World Wars in the service of Britain, at great hardship, while a corrupt British-backed elite looted the national economy, further impoverishing the common people.

For most of the previous 70 years, the opinions of the Egyptian people mattered little to the British and the country's succession of weak rulers, as Britain's military power and global prestige promised to overwhelm any attempt at rebellion. However, in the wake of World War II, Britain was cash-strapped and visibly weakened, while popular support for revolutionary change in Egypt was on the rise.

The spark that lit the fuse of Egyptian Revolution was trouble in the Suez Canal Zone, a vital nexus of trade controlled by Britain and France. Egyptian 'terrorists' had been attacking British targets in the area and, in reprisal, on January 25, 1952, the British Army seized the Egyptian city of Ismailia, which lay next to the canal, in the process killing 50 Egyptian auxiliary policemen.

This act enraged the Egyptian people, and the following day, Cairo was engulphed in a massive anti-Western riot that became known as 'Black Saturday' (January 26, 1952). Huge crowds, led by still unidentified figures, attacked innumerable establishments and institutions associated with the West, bringing many to the torch. By the end of the night 300 shops, all the major department stores, 13 hotels, 8 auto dealerships, 40 theatres, 92 bars, 73 restaurants and coffee houses, and 16 social clubs were either totally destroyed or severely damaged; the bill for the lost property added up to £3.4 million – then an enormous sum. The casualties of the riot included Shepheard's Hotel, established in 1841, which was the epicentre of British and Western life in the city, as well as Groppi's Restaurant, a favourite haunt of the rich and well connected. The rioters succeeded in pretty much ruining everything that the Westerners and the pro-Western elite loved most about downtown Cairo.

While the Egyptian government condemned the rioting in no uncertain terms, it was curious that the Egyptian first responders were incredibly slow to arrive on the scene, always showing up at flashpoints after the damage was done and scarcely arresting anyone. This indicated that the rioters had the tacit support of the rank and file of the armed forces and police, a bad omen for the pro-British King Farouk.

The months that followed, when the present map was printed, marked a very tense time, as Farouk's government dithered, and the British Army seriously contemplated sending troops into Cairo to restore British authority and back up the puppet regime. However, this step was ultimately viewed as too extreme, and the British high command resolved to stand down.

The Egyptian nationalist side took the initiative when a group of young army commanders, the so-called 'Free Officers', mounted the 23 July Coup, or Egyptian Revolution of 1952, which overthrew the monarchy and installed a republican regime, soon led by Gamal Abdel Nasser. Nasser was a highly intelligent and enormously charismatic figure who soon galvanized the Middle East in a wave of nationalist, anti-imperialist sentiment, encouraging Arab countries to seize their independence.

In 1956, Nasser signed the death warrant for British, and Western, interference in Egypt's affairs, seizing control of the Suez Canal. He then weathered the 'Suez Crisis', the botched combined British, French and Israeli attack upon Egypt, and charted a new course for the country in alliance with the Soviet Union.

References: British Library: Cartographic Items Maps MOD MDR Misc 11627; Bodleian Library (Oxford University): E13:30 Cairo (29); OCLC: 497647639, 47173813.

550 EUR

24. Ottoman Cartography

Eastern Hemisphere



محمد عبدالقادر و عثمان مكرم [Mehmed Abdulkadir Beyin – Osman Makram]

Eastern Hemisphere

Istanbul: مكتب خريطه لرى كلياتندن [Mektep Haritaları Külliyatından / Printing Office of Documentary maps] [circa 1910]

Colour lithography, 96 x 63 cm (37.9 x 24.8 inches), (minor staining, tears repaired with modern tape and partly age-toned).

A large map in Ottoman language represents the Eastern Hemisphere in the time around 1910. Marked are the major sea and train routes.

The highest and most famous mountains of Asia, Africa and Europe, being Himalaya. Kilimanjaro, Mont Blanc and Vesuvius, are showcased in the lower right corner. They are compared to the elevation of the East European Plain (here marked as Russian Plain).

The map was drafted by an Ottoman cartographer Mehmed Abdulkadir Beyin, who was known for his large scale maps, mostly printed in colour and published by Mektep Haritaları Külliyatından (Printing office of documentary maps) for educational purposes.

1.500 EUR

بحرِ منجمدِ جنوبی

آراضیِ منجمدهٔ قطبیه

سیدنه‌ی

ناسمانیا

ئه‌وڕستش

۹۰۰۰ مه‌تر

دوواڵآثیری

۸۰۰۰ مه‌تر

هیمالایا

قیلیمانجارو

۵۰۰۰ مه‌تر

ئاسیا

ئافریقاده‌دراغه‌ن

مۆنبلان

۴۰۰۰ مه‌تر

ئالپ

ژاپۆنیانئ خوندواطه‌سی

۳۰۰۰ مه‌تر

ئۆرووپا

وزووڤیانا طاغی

۱۳۰۰ مه‌تر

ڕوسیه‌ئووه‌سی

۲۶۰ مه‌تر

25. KUWAIT
MINE FIELDS

وزارة الدفاع – إدارة المساحة بلدية الكويت [Survey Department of Kuwait Municipality – Ministry of Defense]

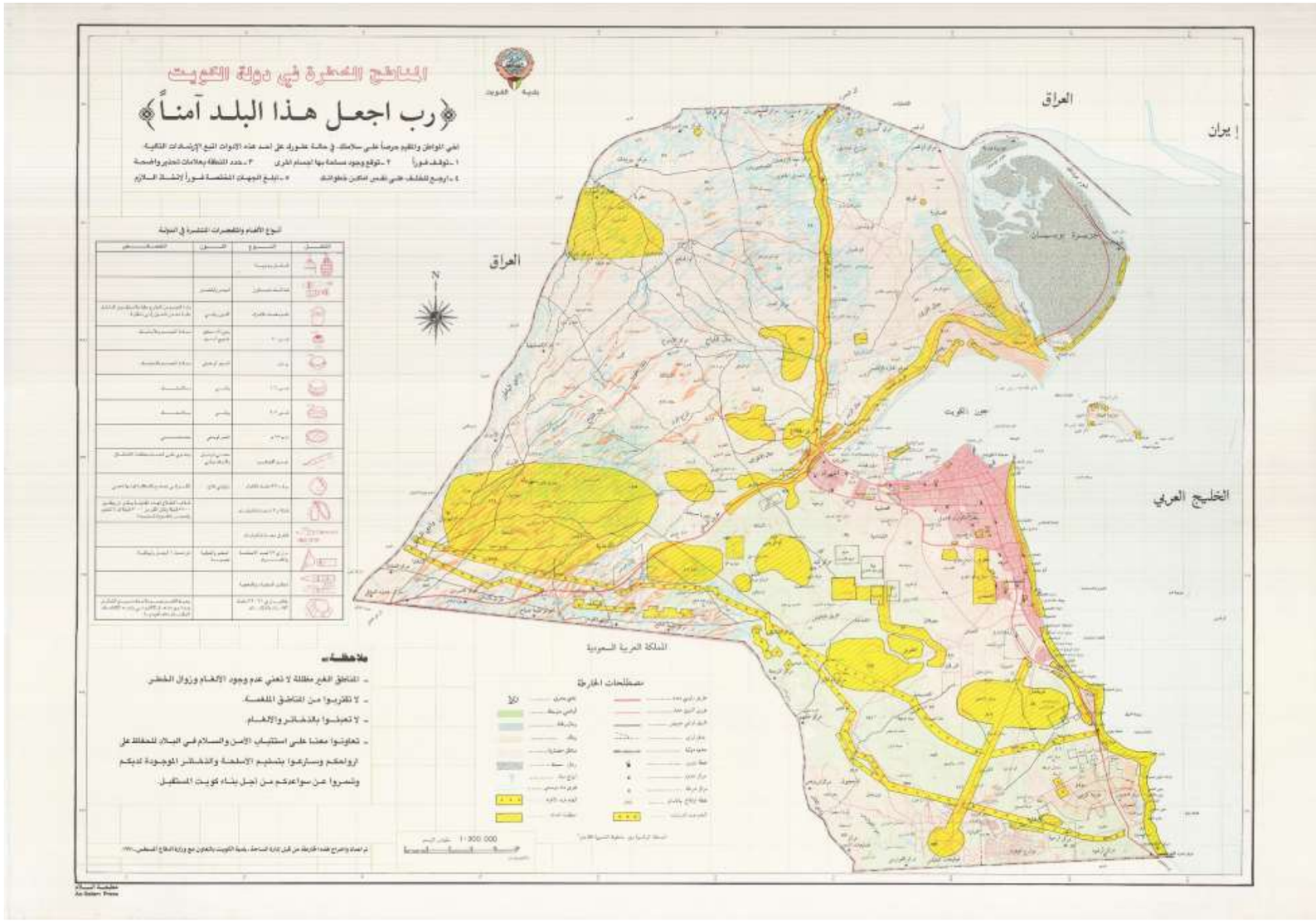
المناطق الخطرة في دولة الكويت

رب اجعل هذا البلد آمناً

[Dangerous Areas in the State of Kuwait. Lord Make This Country Safe]

Kuwait: As-Salam Press 1991

Colour print, 70 x 100 cm (27.6 x 39.4 inches) (Very Good).



A poster map made by the Survey Department of Kuwait was issued after a seven month long Iraqi military occupation of the country, which resulted in the Gulf War in the early 1991. The occupation and war left Kuwait with numberless dangerous mine fields, which are marked on this map.

The colours and patterns mark the structure of the floors, such as sand, wet sand, streams and occasional streams, the yellow parts with red triangles mark areas with land mines, yellow areas with red lines mine fields and yellow areas with red squares fields with anti-tank mines.

Marked are also gas stations, yacht clubs, various types of roads, borders, post and police stations.

The chart on the left-hand side lists various types of bombs, mines and other explosives.

We could find one institutional example (Australian War Memorial, Call number: G7600 s300 1991).

1.200 EUR

26. Turkic Travelouge

Bakhchysarai Imprint

Emirate of Bukhara – Saint-Petersburg

سفر نامهء حضرت امیر

[Sefername Hadreti Emir / Travelogue of Hadret Emir. The State of Bukhara through the Report of Said Mir Abdul-Akhad Khan's Travel to Russia, which took place in 1893 (1310),]

Bakhchysarai: *Tercüman* 1893

8°, 30 pp., trimmed original front wrapper with lettering mounted on title page, later brown wrappers with debossed decoration and gilt lettering (minor age-toning and foxing, front wrappers trimmed).

A contemporary report on a highly influential visit by Said Abd al-Ahad Khan, the Emir of Bukhara, to Saint-Petersburg, was printed in Tatar language in Bakhchysarai in the Crimea

This rare pamphlet in Tatar language describes a travel by Said Abd al-Ahad Khan, the Emir of Bukhara, to Saint-Petersburg, made with a purpose to firm the Tatar-Russian relations and enroll his son, Sayyid Mir Muhammad Alim Khan, who would later become the last Emir or Bukhara to a military school.

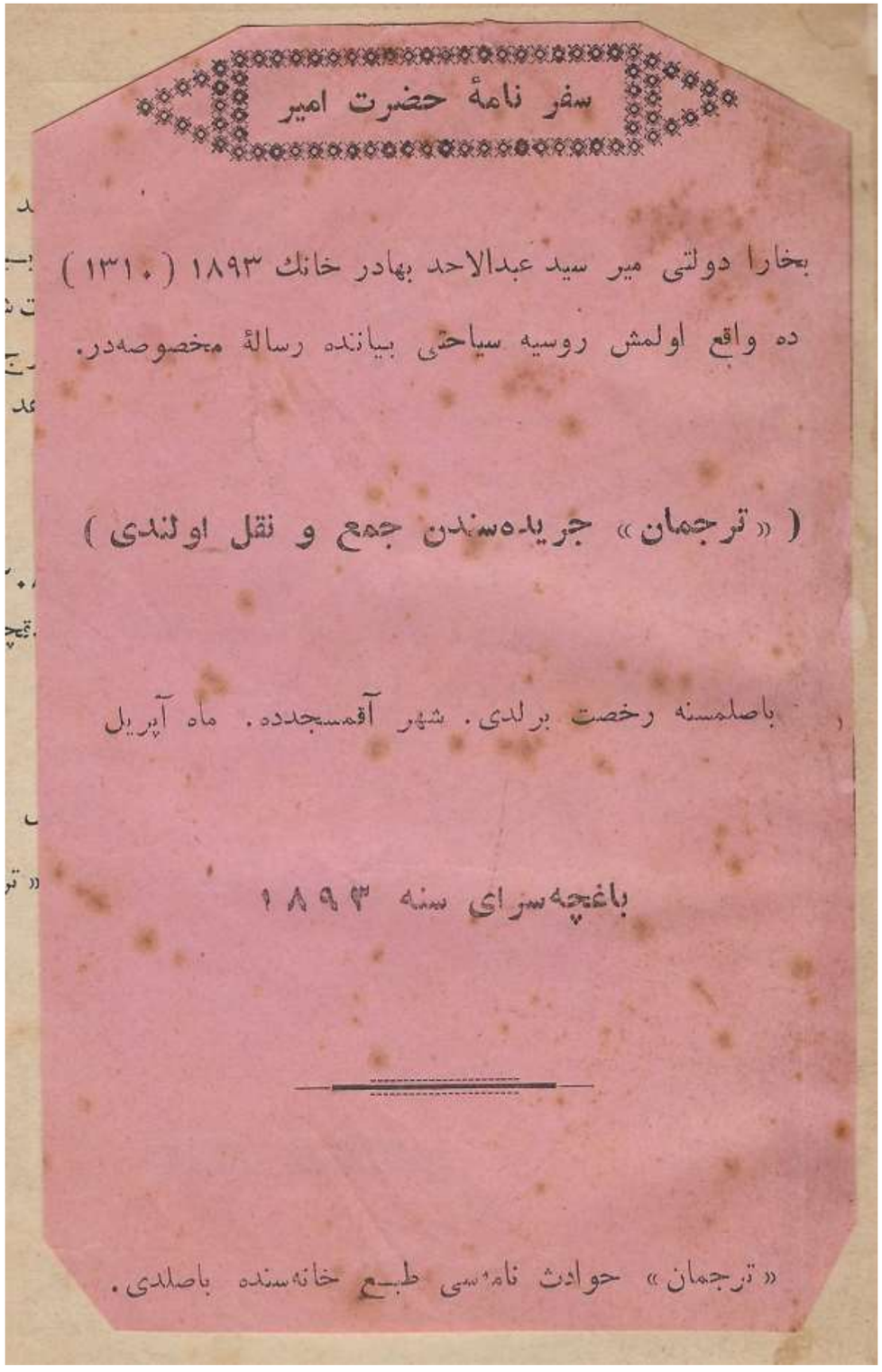
The Emirate of Bukhara was a powerful large political formation in the Near East. In 1868 they lost war with Russia and came under their protectorate five years later, in 1873. Twenty years later Emir Said Abd al-Ahad Khan paid a highly advertised to Saint-Petersburg, where he bought land, erected a palace and a mosque.

His son Sayyid Mir Muhammad Alim Khan, who was only 13 years old at the time, remained in Saint-Petersburg and was trained in a military school to study government and modern military technique. Three years later he was crowned a prince of Bukhara by the Russian government and ruled until 1920, when he was removed by the Red Army.

The pamphlet was printed by a Tatar press *Tercüman* in Bakhchysarai on the Crimea. The press was founded by Ismail Gaspirali (اسمیل غصپرینسکی also Gaspirinsky) (1851-1914). Gaspirali was one of the pioneers of the modern education among the Muslims in the Russian Empire. He encouraged the solidarity among the Turkic peoples and encouraged modernization through Europeanization. In 1883, he founded the first Tatar newspaper in Bakhchysarai, named Tercüman. Our pamphlet was published by the same publishing house.

We could not find any institutional examples.

620 EUR



27. IRANICA

CAIRO IMPRINT

GERMAN ORIENTALISTS – KARL SÜSSHEIM

محمد بن محمد ابن محمد بن عبد الله بن النظام الحسينى اليزدى (Muhammad bin Muhammad bin Abdullah Ibn Nizam Al-Husseini Al-Yazdi, ca. 1280-1342), author - Karl SÜSSHEIM (1878-1947), editor and author of the introduction.

العراضة فى الحكاية السلجوقية

[al-`Urāḍa fī l-ḥikāya al-salğūqīya / The Gift from the History of the Seljuks / Das Greschenk aus der Saldschukengeschichte]

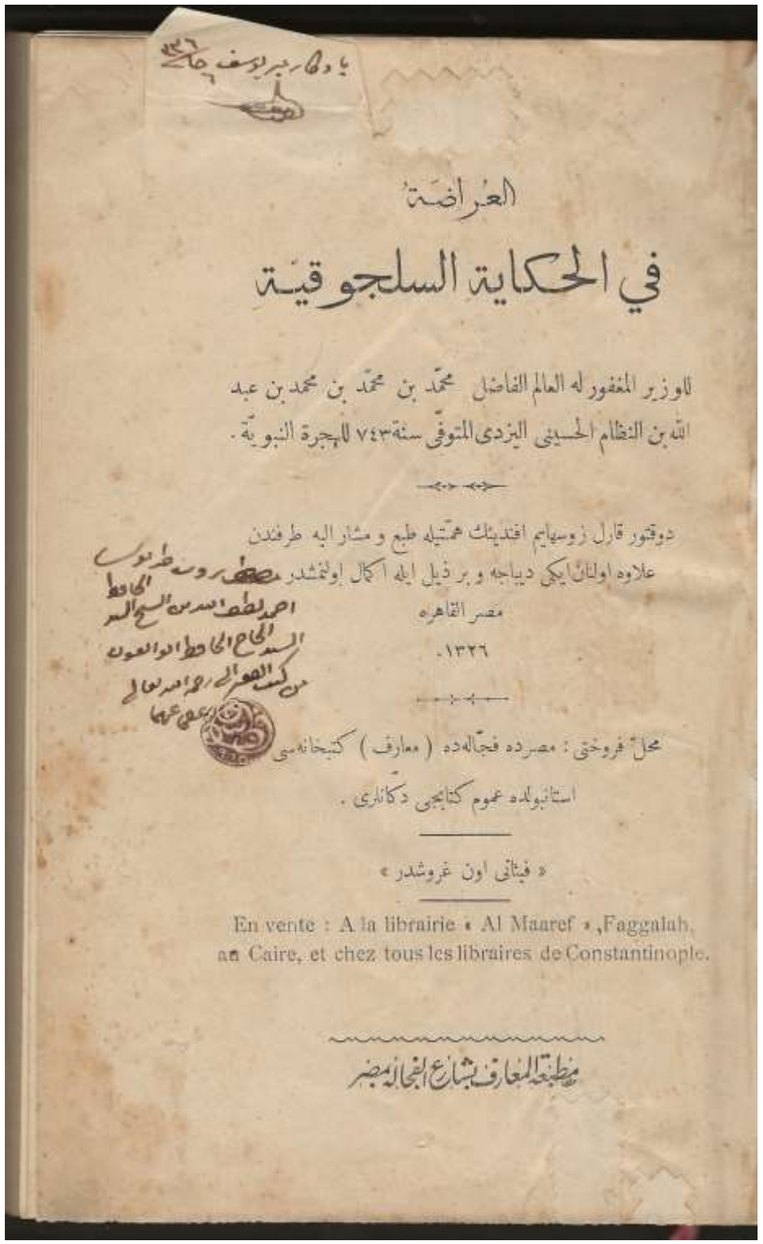
Cairo: المعارف 1326 Al-Maaref 1909

8°, 45 pp., 191 pp., later brown cloth binding with gilt lettering (4 pages with trimmed outer white margins, tiny tears and soft folds on the title page repaired with paper from trimmed margins, title page slightly stained with old names in Arabic letters in brown ink and a taxation stamp, old price written on the inner side of the rear cover, otherwise in a good condition).

A rare first printed publication of an important 14th century historical work on the Seljuk Dynasty, written in Farsi, was a groundbreaking work of a German famous orientalist Karl Süssheim, which gained him a professorship at the University of Munich. It was published during his short staying in Cairo in 1908 to avoid the censorship and was his first major project.

The book, published in Farsi in Cairo in 1908, is the first printed edition of a detailed chronicle of the Seljuk Dynasty, written in 1311 by Muhammad bin Muhammad bin Abdullah Ibn Nizam Al-Husseini Al-Yazdi. The editor and author of the introduction was Karl Süssheim (1878-1947), a German orientalist, who composed and edited the text from two manuscripts by Ibn Nizam, held in Paris and at the British Museum. The project was commissioned by the Ottoman government, but Süssheim was forced to retreat to Cairo after the Ottoman censorship started intervening into the project.

The uncensored book was published during Karl Süssheim's short staying in Cairo and was his first major project..


العراضة

في الحكاية السلجوقية

للوزير المغفور له العالم الفاضل محمد بن محمد بن محمد بن عبد الله بن النظام الحسيني اليزدي المتوفى سنة ٧٤٣ للهجرة النبوية .

دوقتور قارل زوسهايم افندينك همتيله طبع و مشار اليه طرفندن علاوه اولنان ايكي دياجه و بر ذيل ايله اكمال اولنمشدر

مصر القاهره

١٣٢٦ .

محل فروختى : مصرده فجاله ده (معارف) كتبخانه سى

استانبولده عموم كتابجى دكانلرى .

« فيتانى اون غروشدر »

En vente : A la librairie « Al Maaref », Faggalah, au Caire, et chez tous les libraires de Constantinople.

مطبعة المعارف بشارع الفجالة بمصر

Karl Süssheim was born in Kronach in Bavaria to Jewish parents and studied in Munich, Jena, Erlangen and Berlin. In 1902 he moved to Istanbul to pursue his studies of Oriental languages. Fluent in Ottoman Turkish, Arabic and Farsi, he occasionally worked as a translator at the German Embassy in Istanbul. Also later in his life he often worked as an interpreter at the diplomatic meetings in Germany.

In 1911, he presented a dissertation on the Persian manuscript from the British Museum, which was a source for our book, with a title *Prolegomena zu einer Ausgabe der im Britischen Museum zu London verwahrten Chronik des seldschukischen Reiches* at the Munich university, where he continued working as a professor until 1933, when he was removed by the new Nazi regime due to his Jewish background. He was briefly imprisoned in Dachau concentration camp in 1938 and escaped to Turkey in 1941 through his old connections in the country.

During and after the war Süssheim worked at the Istanbul University. He died in 1947 and is buried at the Ortakoy Jewish cemetery in Istanbul.

Süssheim published a German translation of this Farsi work a year later, in 1909, under the title *Geschenk aus der Saldschukengeschichte*.

Worldcat lists three institutional examples (The National Library of Israel, Bavarian State Library, Universitätsbibliothek München).

References: OCLC 235980732 or 713381003, 217618677.

960 EUR

28. YEMEN / OTTOMAN OCCUPATION

MECCA



Âtıf Paşa

يمن تاريخى

[Yemen Tarihi / History of Yemen]

Istanbul: Manzume-i Efkâr Matbaası - Şirket-i Tab'iye Matbaası 1326-1327 Rumi Calendar [1910 - 1911].

8°: 2 volumes bound in 1:

vol. 1: title page, 146 pp., plus 2 folding coloured maps (1 double sided);

vol. 2: 291 pp., [10 pp.] index, plus 1 folding map and 5 monochrome plates (1 folding).

Bound in contemporary black boards and black calf spine with gilt lettering (minor foxing, sporadic old annotations, missing font and rear free endpapers, spine slightly rubbed with small loss of material in the upper part, corners slightly bumped and scuffed, but overall in a good condition).

The finest late Ottoman work on the history and current state of Yemen, made towards the end of the Second Period of Ottoman Occupation, when the Turks had to battle continuous guerrilla wars to main their presence in the country; an especially fine example, illustrated with photographic images and fine colour maps.

This excellent work is the finest overview of the history and current state of Yemen from the period of the Second Ottoman Occupation of the country (1849 – 1918), when the Turks had to battle continuous guerrilla wars to maintain their presence in this strategically valuable, yet the most distant, part of their

empire. The work was to capitalize on the intense contemporary Turkish fascination with this precious, but troublesome land.

The present work consists of two volumes, here bound together. The first volume commences by exploring the history of Yemen, including a fascinating chart that showcases the Ancient Yemeni alphabets. It then goes on to discuss the geography and the current state of the country, before concluding with a folding harbour plan, and a larger, beautifully colourful general political map of Yemen; interestingly the verso of the map features a coloured orographic profile of the mountainous country (these plates are given in duplicate in the second volume).

The second volume continues the narrative on the current tumultuous state of the nation, and features five plates of photo reproductions of city views and a map, and concludes with a relatively large detailed folding general map of the country (different from the former) that labels seemingly all significant cities, towns and villages as well major roads; it is apparently derived from the mapping executed by Ottoman military engineers.

The work is rare on the market, especially with both volumes present, and this example is a remarkable clean and crisp, with uncut pages.

A Brief History of Ottoman Yemen

Yemen is one of the most ancient and culturally rich and diverse lands in the Middle East. It was traditionally also the source of great wealth; its interior produced coffee and silver, while its coastal ports were for millennia great marts of trade. Its strategic location often ensured that control of Yemen led to naval dominance of the Red Sea, the most vital maritime link between South and East Asia and Europe.

The Ottomans first conquered much of the country in 1517, creating the Eyelet of Yemen, which extended from the Bab-el-Mandeb northwards to include what are today the Jazan and Asir provinces of Saudi Arabia (the Aden region and the Hadramawt were then considered peripheral). From the eyelet's capital, the port of Mocha, the Ottomans derived considerable revenue from trading the region's commodities and slaves, while their presence in Yemen anchored their control of the Red Sea. However, over the succeeding decades the Ottomans faced increasingly effective resistance from communities in the interior, such that their effective rule was confined the 'Tihama', the coastal plain along the Red Sea. In particular, the warriors of Qasim the Great (ruled 1597-1620), a Zaidiyyah imam, severely weakened Ottoman rule, to the point where the Turks withdrew form Yemen altogether in 1636. For the next two centuries Yemen remained free of direct Ottoman influence and was generally governed by a succession of local potentates.

In 1839, Britain founded a naval base at Aden, and gradually attempted to spread its influence throughout the Arabian Sea coast of Yemen. Meanwhile, the Sublime Porte was facing tremendous pressure from Egypt, its unruly and powerful former vassal. The government of Ottoman Sultan Abdulmejid I faced the prospect of being squeezed out of the Red Sea altogether. Most worrisome was the threat of losing control of the Hejaz, which contained the Holy Cities of Mecca and Medina. If that were to happen the Sultan's claim to be the



Caliph, or the Protector, of Islam would be undercut. Accordingly, Ottoman forces were sent to reconquer Yemen in 1849.

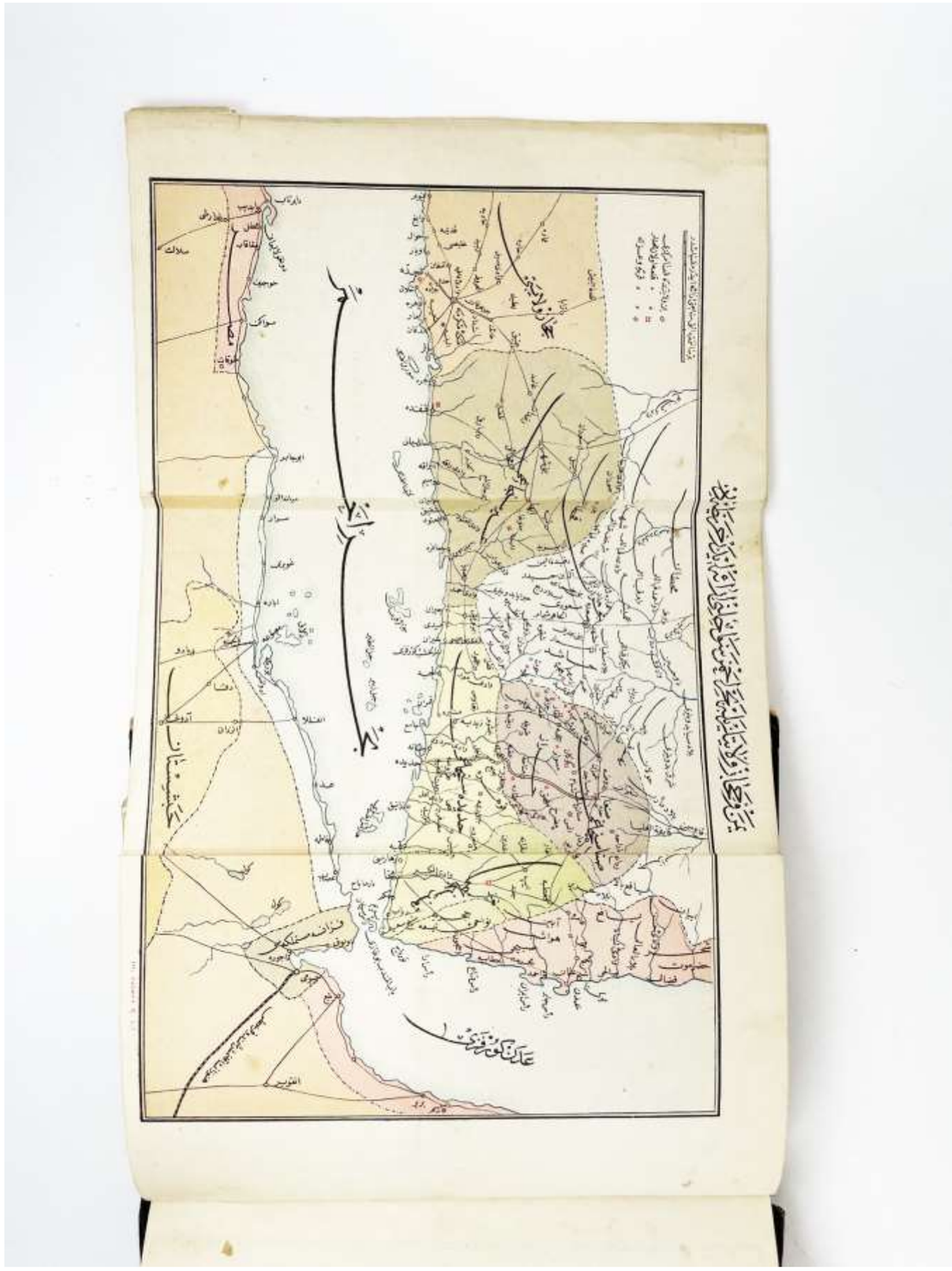
While it helped that some Yemeni tribes welcomed the Ottomans, hoping to unite with them against their local enemies, Turkish forces had a difficult time pacifying the country and their power was for many years limited the Tihama coastal plain. Control of the interior, with its wealth in silver and coffee, remained elusive, as on old opponents, the Zaidiyyah imams, mounted an effective resistance.

The opening of the Anglo-French dominated Suez Canal, in 1869, intensified the Ottoman resolve to control Yemen. In 1872, massive Ottoman forces invaded the country, defeating the Zaidiyyah and taking Sana'a. They create the Vilayet of Yemen and sought to integrate the country into the Ottoman Empire. However, continuous guerrilla resistance hindered their ability to control the rural interior, despite concerted military strikes and the payment of large bribes to various tribal leaders.

In 1904, Yahya Muhammad Hamid ed-Din (1869 – 1948), the Imam of the Zaidiyyah, mounted a large-scale and well-organized rebellion that pinned down vast numbers of Ottoman troops. Despite the best efforts of the Turkish commanders, the insurrection seemed to only gain strength as the years drew on. Eventually, the Sublime Porte, facing severe pressures elsewhere, simply could not continue paying the heavy price in blood and treasure. In 1911, just after the present work was published, the Ottomans made peace with Yahya Muhammad Hamid ed-Din, whereby his regime was to be given autonomous control over Northern Yemen, while technically recognizing *de jure* Ottoman sovereignty. This state of play continued until the Ottoman Empire collapsed at the end of World War I (1914-8), whereupon all Turkish forces were withdrawn from Yemen.

References: OCLC 794910886, 837623793, 984464715, 644881829, 13213720, 164890497, 977325418, 164890494; BDK - ÖZEGE; 22959 - TBTK; 5126

4.500 EUR



29. JAPAN - MEIJI ERA INTELLECTUAL REVOLUTION

EDUCATIONAL CARTOGRAPHY

YAMASAKI Naomasa (山崎 直方) (1870 - 1929).

普通教育外國地圖. 訂正7版/ *New School Atlas*.
[General Education. Maps of Foreign Countries]

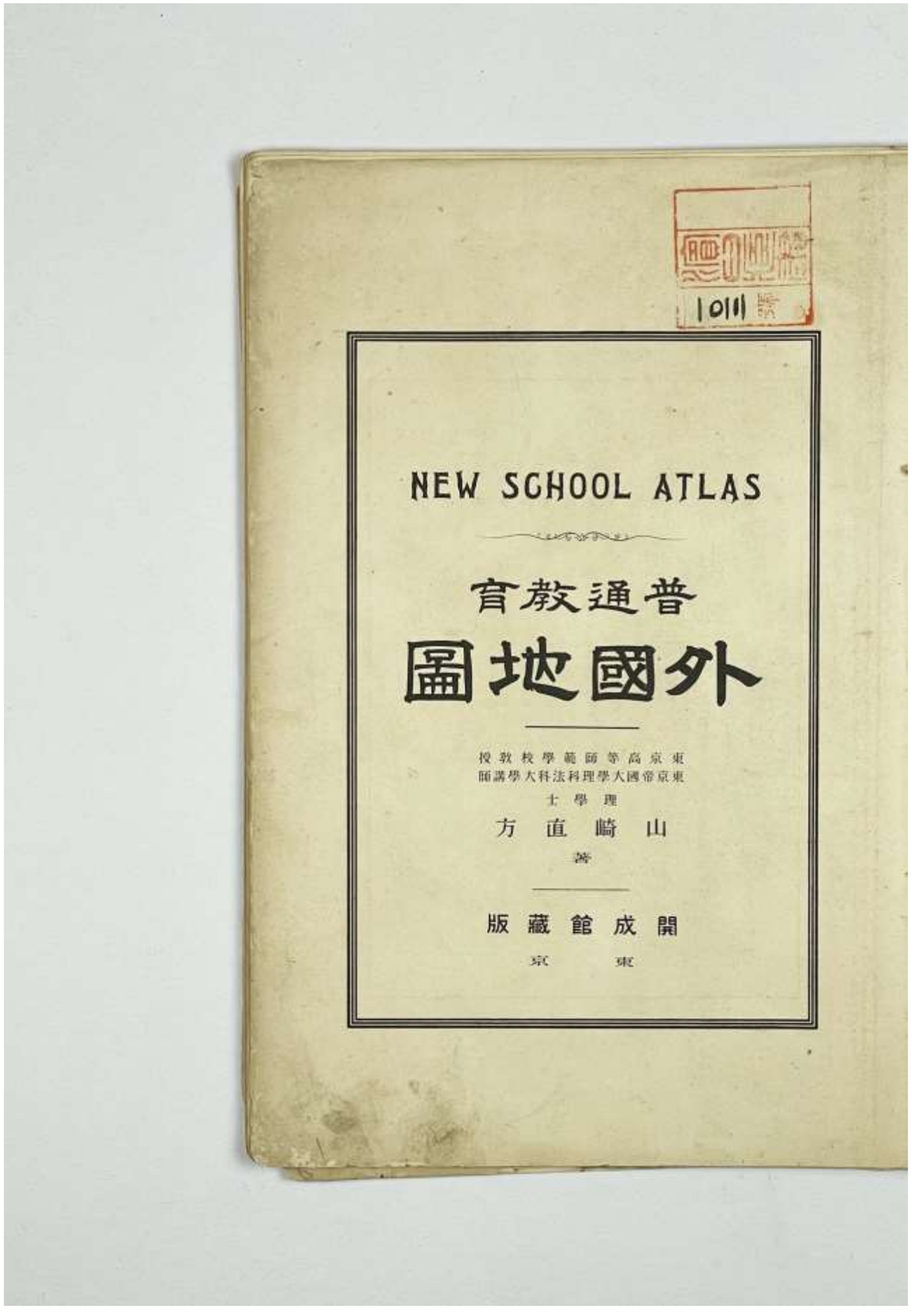
Tokyo: 開成館 Meiji 44 [1911].

Small 4° (26.5 x 18.5 cm): [2 pp., Title and Table of Contents], 25 maps (10 double page, 9 single-page, 6 half page) on 32 pp. with versos black, rebound in modern marbled paper wrappers (slightly stained, mostly in margins, old stamp on the title page, traces of old rusty staples in the inner margins).

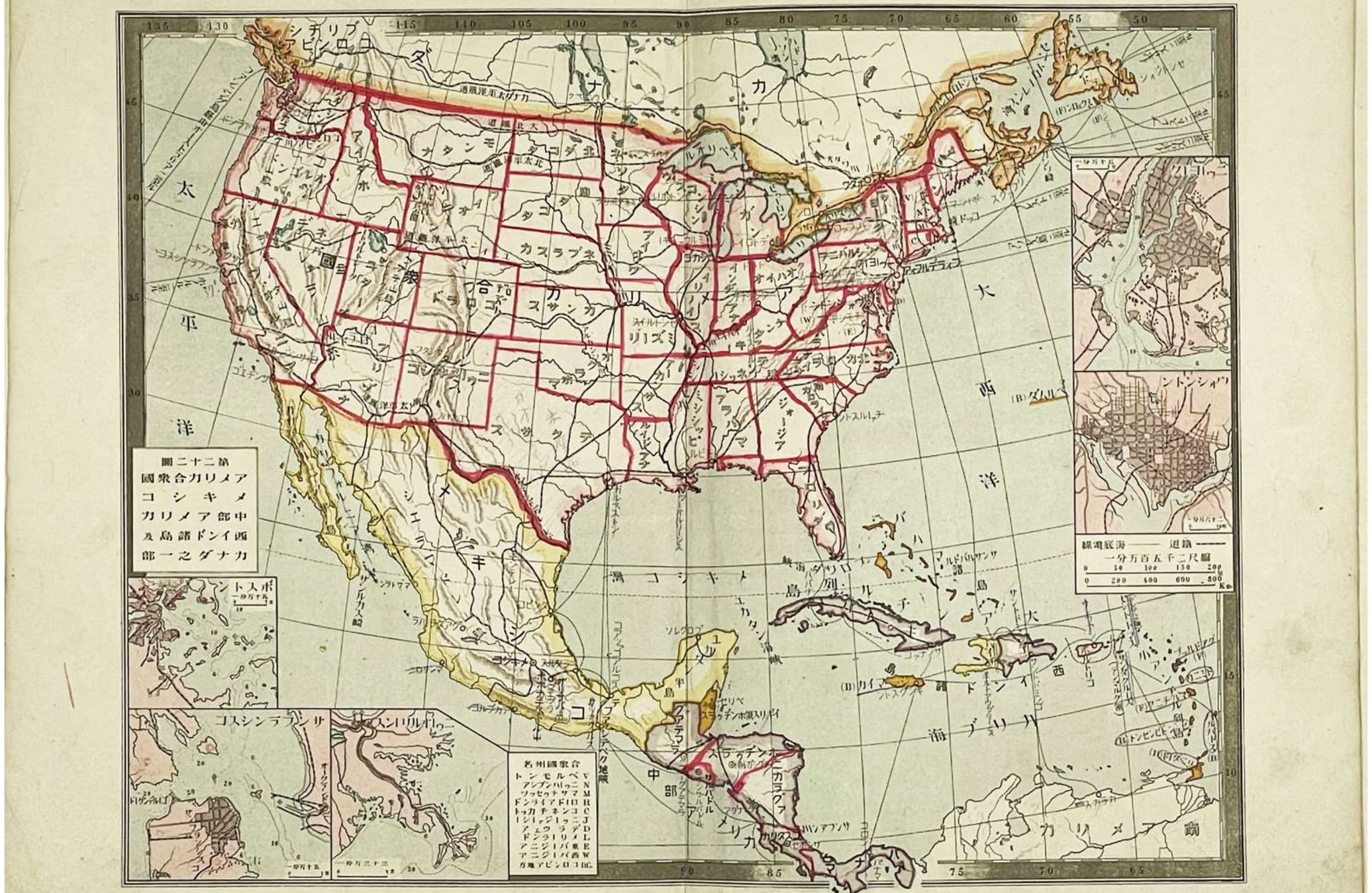
An attractive and very well-designed Japanese school atlas made by Professor Yamasaki Naomasa, regarded as the 'Father of Modern Japanese Geography', featuring 25 colourful maps of global subjects, the work epitomizes the spirit of the contemporary Meiji Era, when a newly industrialized and wealthy Japan opened itself up to the world.

Up the 1850s, Japan was an, albeit culturally highly sophisticated, largely agrarian society with relatively little contact with the outside world. However, during the Meiji Era (1868-1912), Japan underwent the most radial and rapid transformation of any land before or since, opening itself up to world trade and intellectual exchange, creating a hyper-industrialized economy. Imbued with newfound wealth and confidence, Japanese scholars and businessmen travelled the world to learn the best and most advanced technologies, knowledge and methods of intellectual enquiry, returning to reform industry and education at home. Japan also became a great military power, gaining vast territories from the likes of China and Russia, making geographic knowledge of the outside world especially important.

In the field of geography, up to the Meiji Era, Japan produced many highly skilled geographers and mapmakers, who produced works of greet beauty and scientific merit. However, the lack of communication with geographers and scientists abroad ensured that their work often did correspond to international frameworks of study.



第二十二圖
アメリカ合衆國
コ シ キ メ
カリメア部
及西インド諸島
一之ダナカ部


太平洋
大西洋
メキシコ灣
カリブ海
北太平洋海流
赤道海流
メキシコ暖流
ハバナ
ニューオーリンズ
ヒューストン
ガルベストン
ニューヨーク
ボストン
フィラデルフィア
ワシントン
ボルチモア
シカゴ
ミルウォーキー
デトロイト
クリーブランド
ピッツバーグ
バッファロー
ロチェスター
シラキュース
アルバニー
ポートランド
ミネアポリス
セントポール
ダルース
ミシガン湖
スペリオル湖
ヒューロン湖
エリー湖
オンタリオ湖
ミシシッピー川
ミズーリ川
ロッキー山脈
シエラネバダ山脈
サンフランシスコ
ロサンゼルス
サンディエゴ
ソルトレーキ
デンバー
ソルトレーキ
ソルトレーキ
ソルトレーキ

During the Meiji Era, academics sought to apply the most advanced international standards of science, discovery and design to the geography of Japan, as well as to the presentation of the outside world to the Japanese audience.

One of the leading lights of the Meiji intellectual revolution was Yamasaki Naomasa (1870 - 1929) (山崎直方), regarded as the 'Father of Modern Japanese Geography'. Yamasaki was an incredibly open-minded and amazingly versatile scholar who attained world-class mastery in a variety of fields of the earth sciences, from petrology, volcanology, economic and social geography, as well as being one of the first to introduce advanced European empirical and thematic mapping techniques to Japan. He was also a great educator, devising maps and atlases that brought geography to millions of Japanese students, as well as mentoring the geographers who would dominate the field for generations after his time.

Yamasaki was initially trained as a geologist, and his first love was volcanology, a subject for which Japan was the ideal case study. After obtaining a degree at the Imperial University of Tokyo, where his brilliance and capacity for original thought dazzled his instructors, he was invited to study in Austria and Germany, learning from principals of the 'German School', the world leaders in scientific geography and geology. From 1898 to 1901, Yamasaki studied under the esteemed professors Albrecht Penck, in Vienna, and Johannes Justus Rein, in Bonn. There he learned the most advanced concepts of thematic cartography and map design, as well as gaining a great appreciation for how the Ice Age affected landscapes, a subject that was relevant to Japan, but had never been seriously explored.

Upon Yamasaki's return to Tokyo, in 1902, he published a brilliant and daring thesis on the effect of the Ice Age on Japan, which was at first heavily criticized by the country's conservative intellectual establishment, but which was later proven to be a entirely correct, showing that Yamasaki was a cut above everyone else in his field.

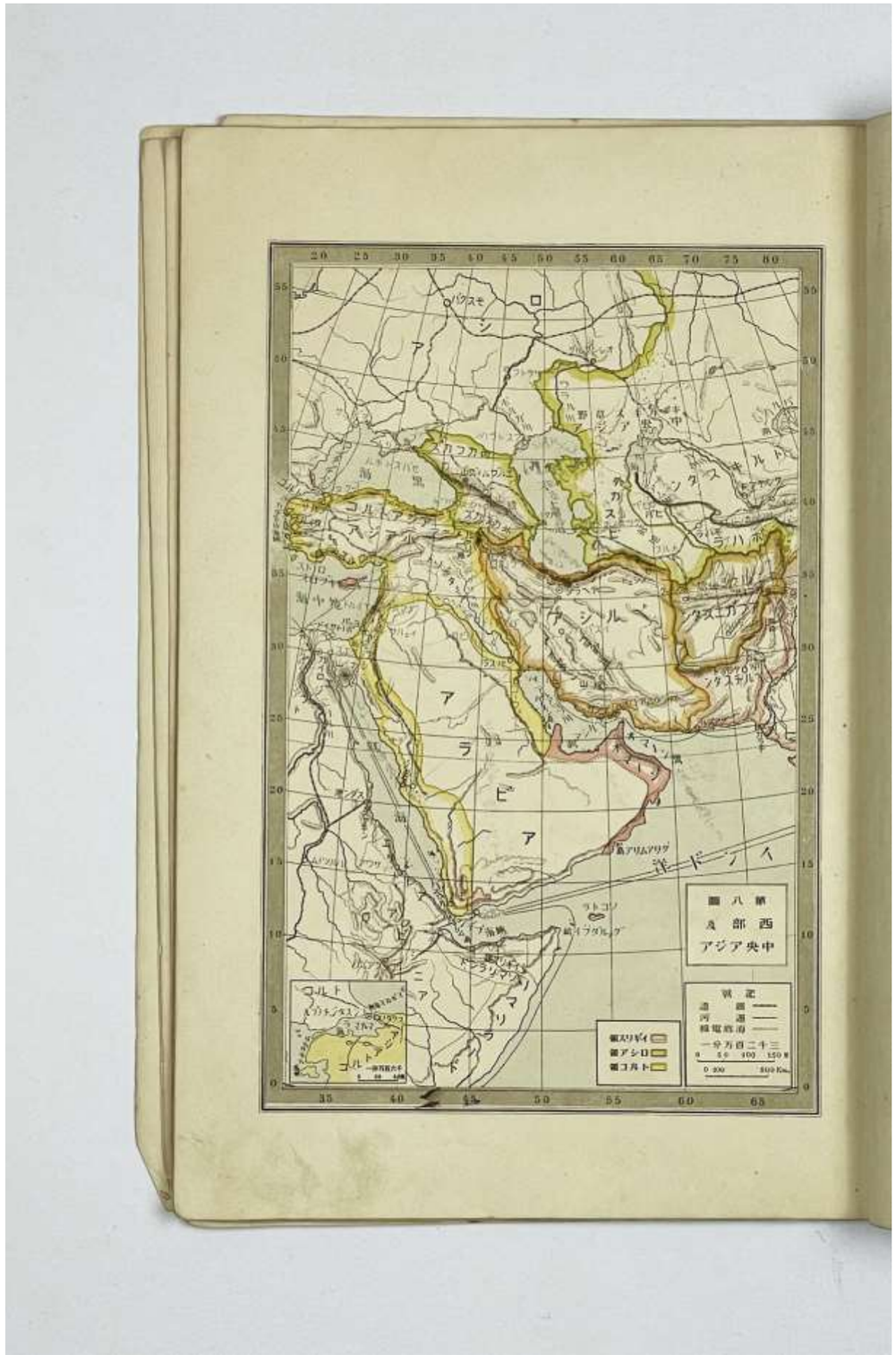
Yamasaki then turned his attention to modernize the scientific geography of Japan, as well as creating first class educational works that would introduce Japanese student, from the elementary to the university levels, to the geography of the outside world, which he believed was a prerequisite to Japan taking its place as one of the great powers. As shown by the present atlas, Yamasaki used fine map design, influenced by the German School, to convey, in some cases, sophisticated geographic concepts in manner that was both easy to absorb and appealing.

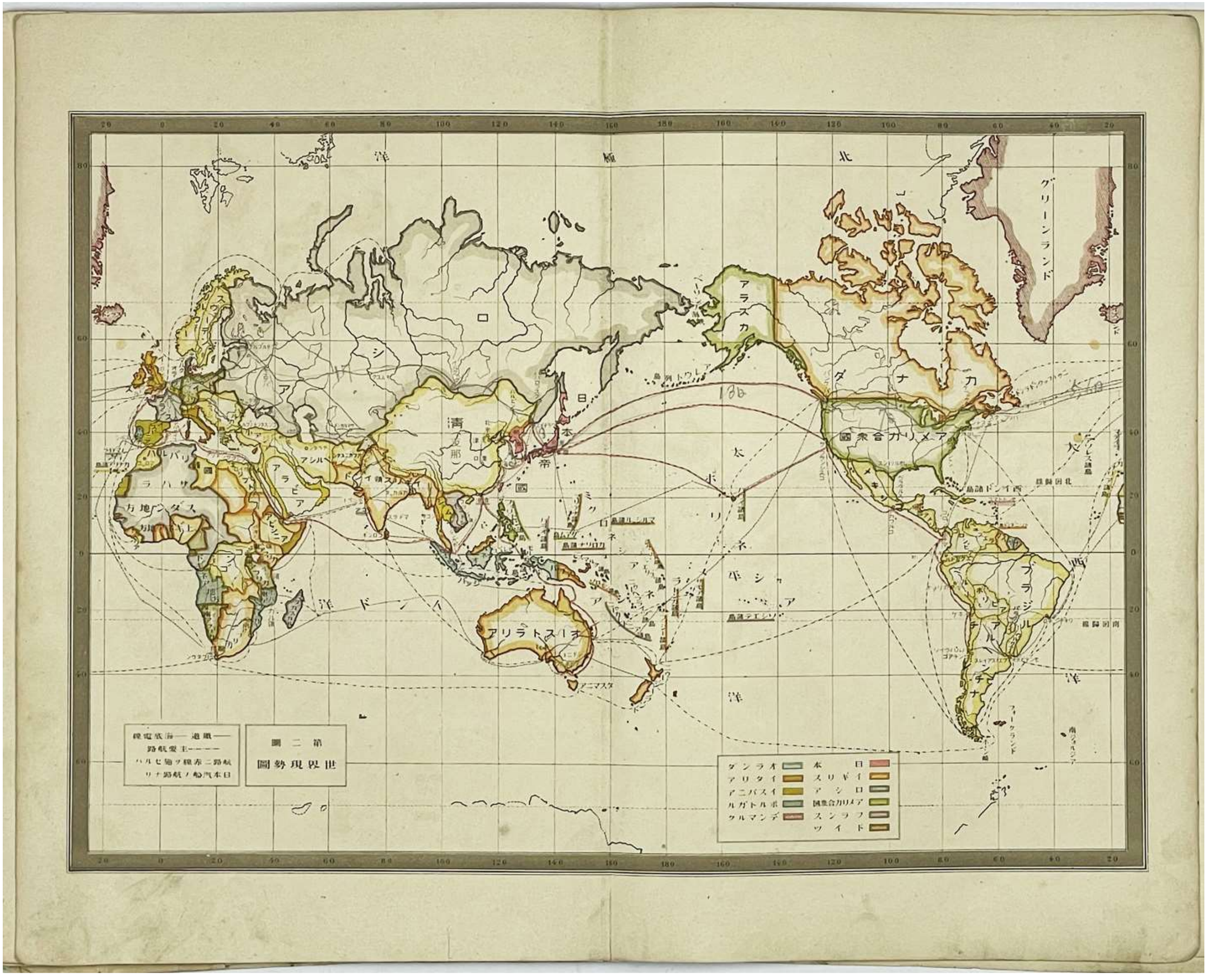
In 1911, Yamasaki became the founding professor of the newly established Institute of Geography at the Imperial University of Tokyo, the forum which dominates the study of the field in Japan up to the present day. Over the coming years he turned his attention to a wide variety of topics, including a masterful analysis of the 1923 Kanto Earthquake that devastated the Tokyo region. In 1925, he became the founding president of the Japanese Geographical Society and was the editor of the groundbreaking and authoritative 10-volume encyclopedia, *The Geography of Japan*.

While Yamasaki passed away in 1929, his legacy lived on, as he permanently brought Japanese geography and geology to a world-class level, and many of his students became leaders in these fields over the coming generations.

The Present Atlas in Focus

The present atlas is one of Yamsaki's most influential works, being an extremely well-designed and comprehensive school atlas (geared towards high school students), done the lofty standards of the 'German School' of cartography, yet adapted to Japanese tastes.




北極洋
グリーンランド
アラスカ
カナダ
合衆国アメリカ
メキシコ
太平洋
大西洋
ブラジル
チリ
アルゼンチン
オーストラリア
アフリカ
アラビア
インド洋
日本
清国
帝国
ロシア
ハルバリ
ラハサ
方地ンダス
ミクロネシア
ポリネシア
メラネシア
ニュージーランド
南極圏
北極圏
赤道
航電気海——通風——
路航愛主————
ハルセ施ヲ線赤ニ路航
リナ路航ノ船汽本日
第二圖
世界現勢圖
ダンラオ
アリタイ
アニバスイ
ルガトルポ
クルマンデ
日本
スリギイ
アシロ
國衆合カリメア
スンラフ
ツイド

The atlas features 25 maps of subjects covering the globe, with each map being skillfully and cleanly drafted, enlivened with bright colours. True to the Meiji spirit, while the atlas's scope is international, some of the maps are included specifically to highlight Japan's role as the dominant regional military power in the Asia-Pacific realm.

The atlas was highly popular, considered the 'gold standard' for geographical education in Japan during its day, and was often the first meaningful acquaintance with the outside world encountered by the country's future leaders.

The atlas's 25 maps are as follows:

1. World, Double Hemisphere (single page).
2. World, Trade and Political Boundaries (double page).
3. Eurasia (double page).
4. China (double page)
5. Southern Manchuria (single page, showing Japan's conquests in China from Russia during the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-5).
6. India and Southeast Asia (double page).
7. Russia in Asia (single page).
8. Middle East (single page).
9. Australia and Oceania (double page)
10. Europe (double page).
11. Scandinavia (sharing page with 12).
12. Switzerland (sharing page with 11).
13. Germany (single page).
14. Austro-Hungarian Empire (single page).
15. Low Countries (sharing page with 16).
16. Iberia (sharing page with 15).
17. British Isles (single page).
18. France (single page).
19. Italy and the Balkans (single page).
20. Africa (double page).
21. North America (double page).
22. United States, Mexico and Southern Canada (double page).
23. South America (double page).
24. North Pole (sharing page with 25).
25. South Pole (sharing page with 24).

While the present work was produced in sizeable print runs, the survival rate of such school atlases is quite low and it is today difficult to source examples, especially in good condition, such as the one present here.

We could find one example at the Yokohama National University Library.

850 EUR





30. Bosnia & Herzegovina

Selaniki Faik Bey

بوسنه و هرسك

[Bosna ve Hersek / Bosnia and Herzegovina]

Istanbul: Karabet Matbaası 1324 [1908]

8°, 15 pp., original blue wrappers with lettering (minor water-staining, old annotations on the cover, wrappers with light staining, small tears in margins and old mounted paper label on the top of the cover).

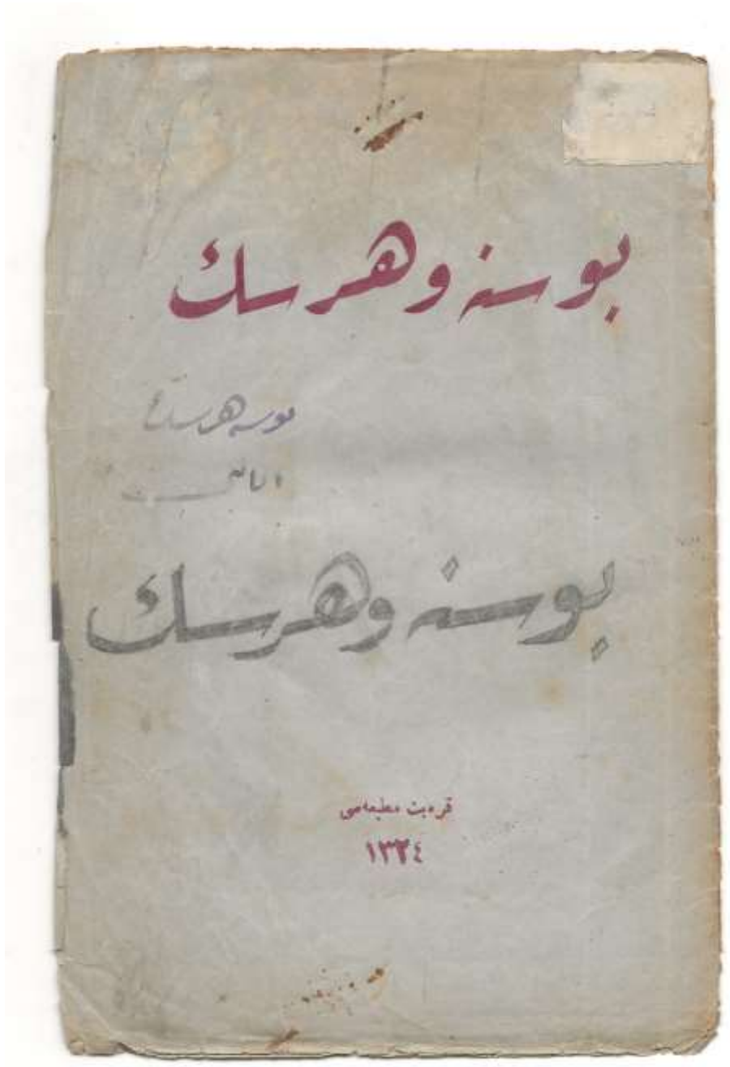
An Ottoman report on Bosnia and Herzegovina, published in the crucial year of 1908, when Austro-Hungary withdrawn from Novi Pazar in exchange for being given permanent sovereignty over Bosnia.

This rare report in Ottoman language was published in 1908, when after a 30 year conflict with the Ottoman Empire, Austro Hungary was given permanent sovereignty over Bosnia. It was written by a sultan's official inspector Faik Bey from Thessaloniki.

The conflict over Bosnia between Austro-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire goes back into the 1870s.

During the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-8, the Russians and their Balkan allies utterly throttled the Ottomans, with only the last-minute diplomatic intervention of Britain and France preventing them from taking Istanbul. At the Congress of Berlin (June 13 – July 13, 1878), that ordained the postwar settlement, Serbia and Montenegro gained their full independence from the Sublime Porte, while Bosnia & Hercegovina placed under Austro-Hungarian rule (although it would remain a de jure part of the Sultan's realm), with Vienna being given vague rights to place military garrisons in the Ottoman Sanjak of Novi Pazar.

Novi Pazar was the 'keystone' of the Southwestern Balkans, as it was wedged between Bosnia, Kosovo, Montenegro and Serbia. Critically, Austro-Hungarian control of the district would prevent Serbia and its brother state Montenegro from forming a physical union. This would contain Serbia (an Austro-Hungarian rival), while preventing Russia (Serbia's prime foreign sponsor) from gaining direct access to the Mediterranean, through control of a Montenegrin port. Critically, this was in line with one of Britain global priorities, keeping Russia in check as part the "Great Game'.



During the period between the summer of 1878 and the spring of 1879, the situation in the Southwestern Balkans was tense, as the Ottomans felt threatened by Austro-Hungarian intentions in Novi Pazar. Any wrong move, or even innocent misunderstanding, could lead to war, a point not lost on either side.

To clarify matters and to ease tensions, Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman emissaries met to agree upon the Convention of April 21, 1879. By this accord, Austria-Hungary would inform the Sublime Porte in advance of any movements of their troops into Novi Pazar and would promise to post only a pre-arranged number of troops at mutually agreed locations. Concurrently, the Ottomans could post an equal number of troops, likewise at pre-arranged garrisons. The Austrians vowed not to interfere in the Ottomans' civil governance of the sanjak, while both sides agreed to remain in constant contact to avoid misunderstandings.

Beginning on September 10, 1879, pursuant to discussions with the Ottomans, the Austro-Hungarians deployed 4,000-5,000 troops to various posts in Novi Pazar.

Fortunately, this inherently awkward arrangement was made viable due to the presence of Ferik Suleiman Pasha, the local Ottoman military commander. He was a strong but mild-mannered figure, blessed with superlative diplomatic skills. He formed a stellar rapport with the local Austro-Hungarian commanders and both sides succeeded in ensuring that the environment was calm, if not amicable. The Austro-Hungarians would maintain their military presence in the region until 1908 when they agreed to withdraw from Novi Pazar in exchange for being given permanent sovereignty over Bosnia (which proved fateful, as the World War I would be sparked in Sarajevo!). Novi Pazar and Kosovo would be conquered by Serbia during the First Balkan War (October 8, 1912 – May 30, 1913), so ending over 500 years of the Ottoman presence in the region.

Worldcat lists approximately two examples in libraries worldwide (Universitätsbibliothek München, Princeton University Library), the others appear to be electronic copies.

References: OCLC 780211927; ÖZEGE; 2534 - TBTK; 6732.

550 EUR

31. Bosnia

Bosnian Nationalism

Banja Luka

Hersekli Dede Paşa Zâde Osman Mazhar *also* Osman Mazhar Paşa Čengić (1831-1913).

بنالوقة صحراسی محاربه سی

[Banaluka Sahrası Muharebesi / Battle of Banja Luka Field]

Istanbul: Rûşen Matbaası 1326 [1910]

Small 8°, original cover with lettering, [2 pp.] title page, 17 pp., new black cloth binding with gilt lettering and debossed decoration (improvised repairs of paper loss in inner margins, light water staining in margins, sporadic old annotations in pencil, minor staining).

A rare pamphlet describes the Battle of Banja Luka, fought on 4th August 1737 between the Ottoman Empire and Austro-Hungary, where the Ottomans celebrated a victory under the leadership of Hekimoğlu Ali Pasha. It is considered the biggest battle in the history of Bosniaks.

The report was written by Osman Mazhar from Herzegovina (Hersekli), from the Bosniak family Čengić and one of the leaders of the opposition against the Austro-Hungarian domination of Bosnia, living in exile in Istanbul (Philippe Gelez, Safvet-beg Bašagić (1870-1934), 2010, p. 238). The book was written to commemorate the Ottoman domination in Bosnia, which was taken over by Austro-Hungary in 1878.

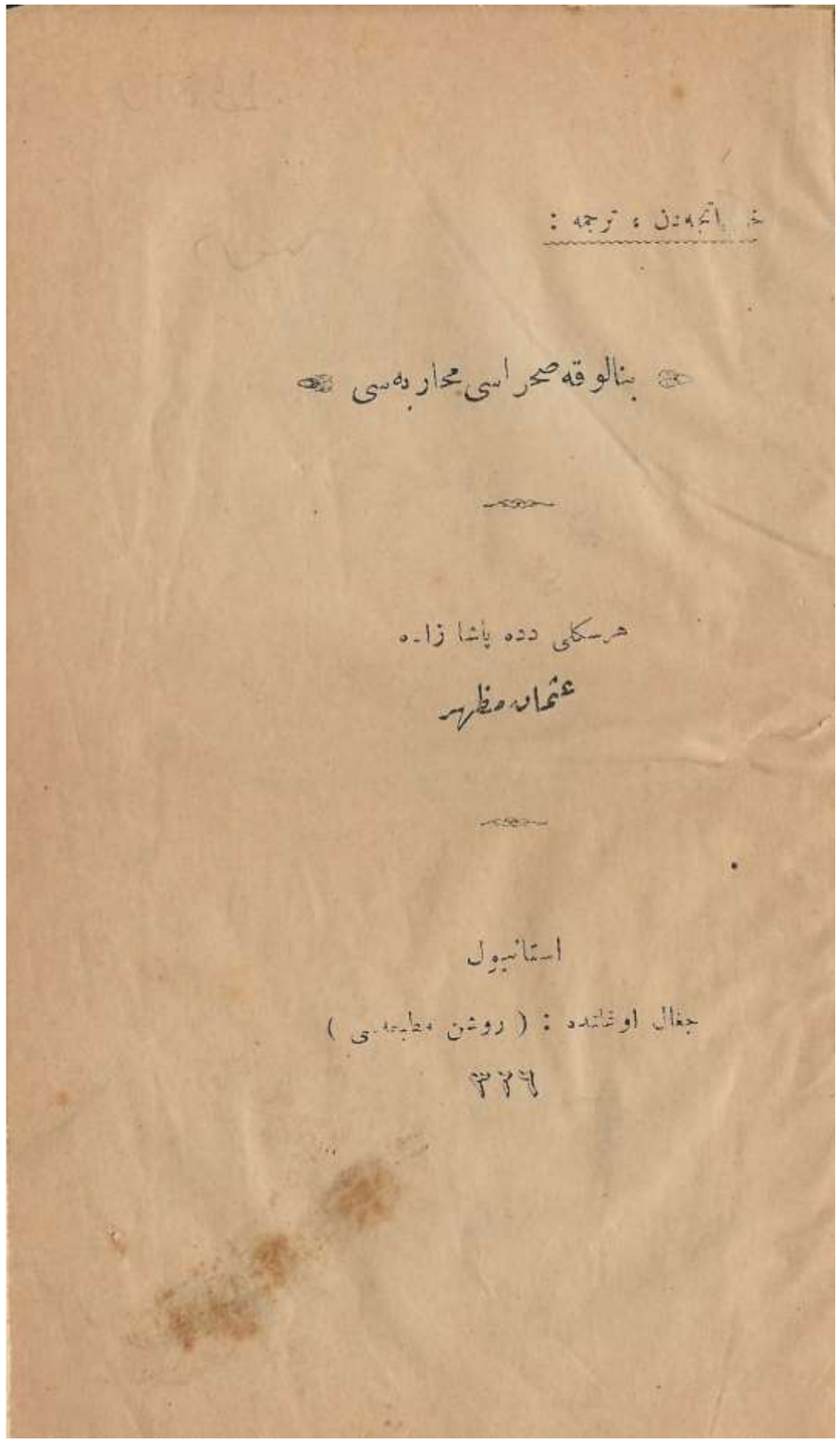
The Austro-Hungarians would maintain their military presence in the region of Novi Pazar – a joining region between Bosnia and the Ottoman Empire (today Serbia) until 1908 when they agreed to withdraw from Novi Pazar in exchange for being given permanent sovereignty over Bosnia (which proved fateful, as the World War I would be sparked in Sarajevo!). Novi Pazar and Kosovo would be conquered by Serbia during the First Balkan War (October 8, 1912 – May 30, 1913), so ending over 500 years of the Ottoman presence in the region.

The family Čengić was a prominent proud Bosnian noble family, which supported the Ottoman Empire.

We could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat.

References: ÖZEGE; 1831.

550 EUR



32. TEA

AGRICULTURE

ANATOLIA AND CAUCASUS

Ali Rıza ERTEN (1887-1964)

شمال شرقی آناطولی و قفقاسیه ده ترقیقات زرعیه

[Şimâl-i Şarkî Anadolu ve Kafkasya'da Tedkîkât-ı Ziraiye / Agriculture in the North-East Anatolia and the Caucasus]

Istanbul: Sanayi-i Nefise Matbaası 1341 [1925]

8°, original illustrated colour cover, 91 pp. with black and white illustrations, double page map, green cloth binding (cover with light staining, first pages with light foxing, a small tear in the fold of the folding map, overall in a good condition).

A rare richly illustrated book on the cultivations of tea, prepared for parts of Anatolia and the Caucasus

This rare pamphlet in Ottoman language is based on the 1917 plan to grow tea, as well as citrus and bamboo on the Caucasus and in Mediterranean parts of Anatolia. The text and illustration explain various sorts of plants, types of soil, their historical backgrounds and tools needed for cultivation. The double-paged map of the world tries to compare the climate of the Mediterranean to the tea-growing regions in the world.

The original report was made in 1917 by Ali Rıza Erten (1887-1964), a Turkish politician and specialist for agriculture with a goal to boost the economy of the poor regions of Anatolia and the newly acquired regions of Georgia with Batumi as a center.

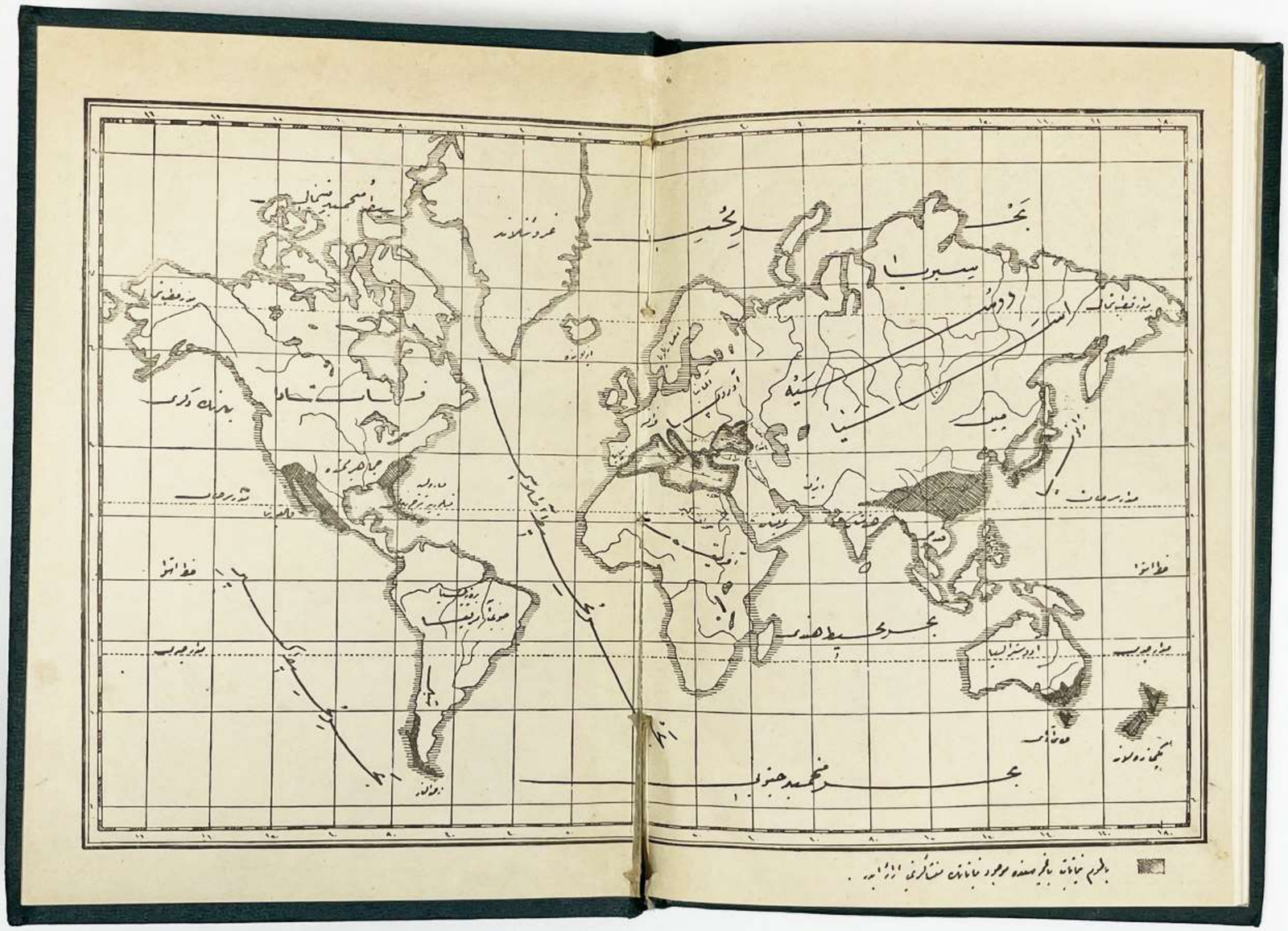
The plan to introduce new plants, which would help the economy were interrupted by the WWI and the formation of the Soviet Union, which annexed larger parts of the discussed area. The changed plan for the Rize province and Borcka district was accepted in the Grand National Assembly on 16 February 1924.

Worldcat mentions the title with no examples in the institutions.

References: OCLC 989153943.

650 EUR




بحر منجمد شمالی
بحر محیط هند
بحر منجمد جنوبی
سیبریا
اروپا
آسیا
افریقا
امریکا
استرالیا
بحر الکاهل
بحر اتلانتیک

33. History of Law

Ottoman Empire

Turkey

Kyrgyzstan

Yusuf Ziya ÖZER (1870-1947)

تاريخ حقوق

[Tarih-i Hukuk / History of Law]

Istanbul: دار الفنون مطبعه سی [Darülfünûn Matbaası] 1928

Small 4°, 112 pp., 26 pp., [2 pp.] blank page, 15 pp., 153- 277 mimeographed text (continuation of the text from the first part), [3 pp.] blank, later brown cloth binding with gilt lettering (slightly age-toned and stained, sporadic white margins trimmed as usual for the books from this private collection (the collectors used pieces of margins for restauration of tears and holes), old hand-written price on the inner side of rear board), old typed small annotations, made by a collector, mounted with margins on the title page and margins of some other pages, overall in a good condition).

A rare mimeographed book in Ottoman language with transcription of the lectures on the law, given at the Istanbul university by a professor and lawyer Yusuf Ziya Özer

A rare larger ephemeral mimeographed book in Ottoman language is a transcription of the lectures on law, held at the Istanbul University by Yusuf Ziya Özer (1870-1947), Turkish lawyer, professor and politician. The three texts, composed of one longer text with inserts of a 26 pp. and 15 pp. text, concentrate on the old Ottoman laws and examples from Kyrgyzstan.

So far mimeographed educational books of the late Ottoman Empire and early Turkish Republic were underappreciated and not well researched. They often contain original researches by the professors and unique information, not reprinted in the books of more luxury production.

A survival rate of such mimeographed transcriptions is very low. They were only produced in limited numbers for the students of the university. This book was made in 1928, in the last year Turkey used the Ottoman script. The next year the letters were officially changed into Latin script so books such as ours could not be reprinted.

We could not find any institutional examples. KOÇ University Library lists a 1926 edition (OCLC 1030056167).

References: ÖZEGE; 19829.

520 EUR



34. Law

German-Ottoman / Turkish Relations

Congress of Berlin

Ahmed SELAHADDIN (1878-1920)

برلين قونغره سى بك ديپلوماسى تاريخنه بر نظر

[Berlin Kongresinin Diplomasi Tarihine Bir Nazar / An Overview of the Diplomacy of the Congress of Berlin]

Istanbul: Tefeyyüz Kitabhanesi 1327 [1911]

Small 8°, 176 pp., [4 pp.] index.

[together with:]

Max NORDAU (1849 -1923), author - Ahmed SELAHADDIN (1878-1920), translator.

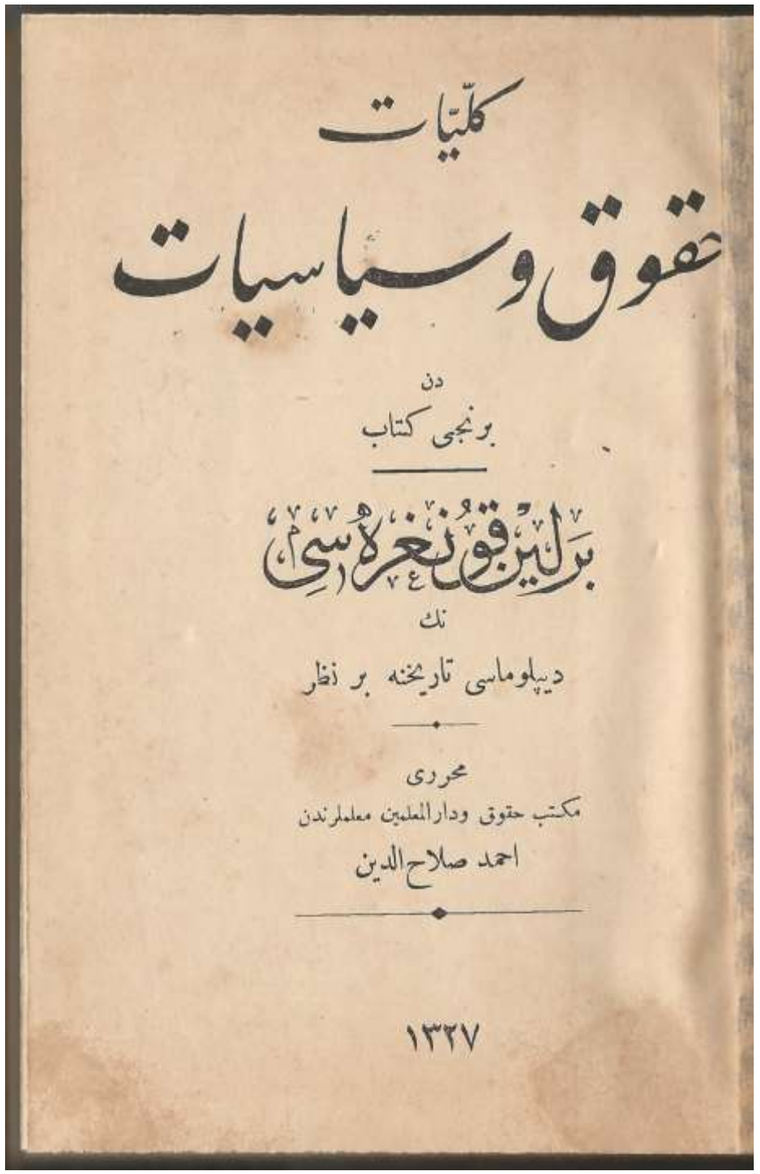
مدنيت يالانلرى .Mensonges conventionnels

[Medeniyet Yalanları / Conventional Lies of Society / Die conventionellen Lügen der Kulturmenschheit]

Istanbul: Tefeyyüz Kitabhanesi 1328 [1912]

Small 8°, 165 pp., [3 pp] blank.

Bound together in later patterned boards and black cloth spine, patterned endpapers (in a good clean condition with minor foxing to the first pages).



Two books bound together come from a series of separately published volumes on the law and politics (Külliyat-ı Hukuk ve Siyasiyat), edited by an Ottoman lawyer and author Ahmed Selahaddin (1878-1920), who was appointed the dean of the Law Faculty in Istanbul in 1911.

The first title the author gives a detailed report on the Congress of Berlin, where there determined new borders on the Balkans.

The second book and the second from the series is a translation of a controversial text by a Zionist leader, physician, author, and social critic Max Nordau (1849 -1923), on contemporary society, first published in 1883 under the title *Conventional Lies of Society* (Die conventionellen Lügen der Kulturmenschheit). The books was translated to various languages, but was banned in Austria and Russia.

References: Title 1: OCLC 682538551, 908192987. BDK - MİL - ÖZEGE; 1872 - TBTK; 2370. MİL - TBTK; 2375. Title 2: OCLC 83624162, 164832723, 768142067. MİL - ÖZEGE; 12647 - TBTK; 2375.

320 EUR

35. History of Art

Pergamon Museum, Berlin

Berlin Kraliyet Müzesi [Royal Museum of Berlin i. e. Altes Museum, Berlin]

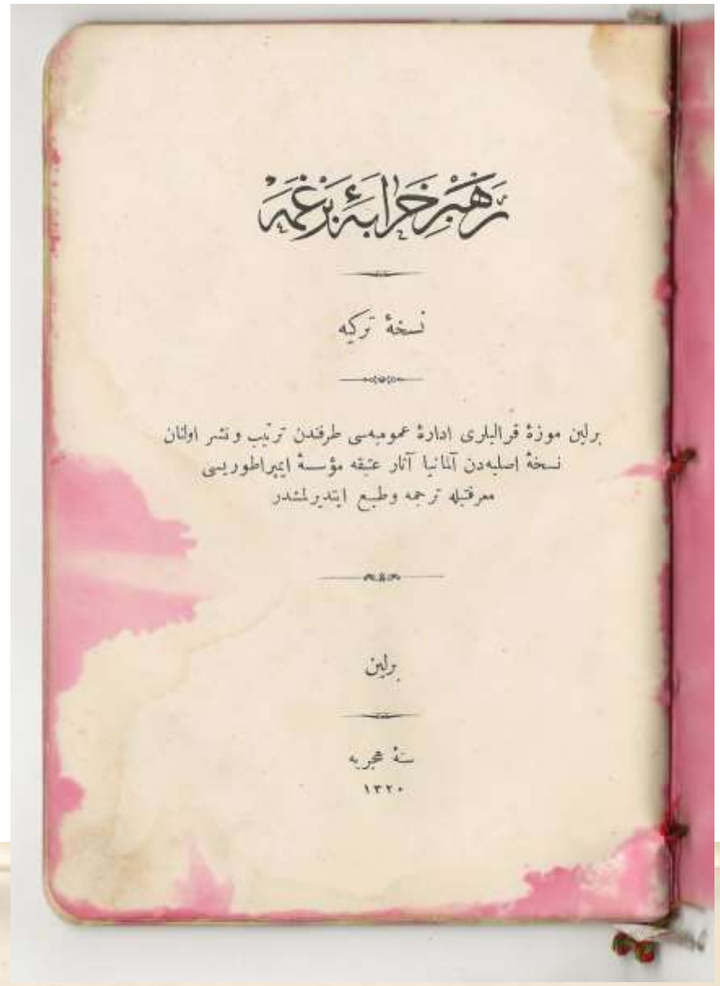
برعمه. رهبر خرابه برعمه

Bergama. Rehber-i Harabe-i Bergama (Nüsha-i Türkiye) / Pergamon. Guide to the Ruins of Pergamon. Turkish Edition]

Berlin : Resmî Matbaa 1320 [1904]

8°, 39 pp., original pink wrappers with gilt and green decoration and gilt lettering, originally bound with red string (slightly stained and water-stained in margins, wrappers stained and water stained, bleeding from the red wrappers on the title page and in the margins throughout the book, rear wrapper and last page with a small worm hole, string broken in the upper part.

A rare pamphlet on the archeological excavations of Pergamon in Ottoman Turkish was printed by Berlin Royal Museum (now Altes Museum) at the time the artefacts were transported from the Ottoman Empire to Berlin, where they were exhibited in a new museum.


رهبر خرابهٔ برعمه

نسخهٔ ترکیه

برلین موزهٔ قرالیاری ادارهٔ عمومیه‌سی طرفندن ترتیب و نشر اولنان
نسخهٔ اصلیه‌دن آلمانیا آثار عتیقه مؤسسهٔ ایپراطوریسی
معرفتیله ترجمه وطبع ایتدیرلمشدر

برلین

سنهٔ هجریه
۱۳۲۰



This rare pamphlet with highly decorative orientalist wrappers (here unfortunately slightly damaged by water-staining) was printed in Berlin in Ottoman language in the time, when the famous artefacts and architectural elements from the relatively newly discovered archeological site in Pergamon, in today's Turkey, were exhibited in Berlin. The maps and drawings represent the position of the archeological findings and the Pergamon Altar.

The excavation of the monumental buildings from the 2nd and 3rd century BC on the west coast of Anatolia began in the 1870s by the German archeologists, who sent samples to Berlin for analysis. It was the new director of the department of ancient sculpture of the Berlin Royal Museum Alexander Conze, who recognized the extreme value of the artefacts and had larger pieces, including the famous Pergamon Altar, and had them transported to Berlin.

With the permission of the Ottoman government these large architectonical pieces and sculptures were exhibited in the first Pergamon Museum, built between 1897 and 1899 and official opened by the emperor William II on December 18th, 1901.

The old museum was replaced by a larger building in 1907, which today remains one of the most popular museums in the world.

Worldcat only lists one institutional example (Bavarian State Librara).

References: OCLC 162449575. ÖZEGE; 16597.

480 EUR

36. History of Art

Afghan Pre-Islamic Art

Archeology

احمد علی کهزاد (Ahmad Ali Kohzad, 1907-1983)

لشکرگاه

لشکر گاه / : مطالعات تاریخی، ادبی، هنری، باستان شناسی.

[Leşkergah / Lashkargāh. Historical, Literary, Artistic, Archeological Studies]

Kabul: انجمن تاریخ [History Society] 1332 [1952]

8°, 152 pp., interleaved 7 sheets, printed with photographs from both sides, original illustrated wrappers, author's visiting card attached with a pin to the title page (minor staining, hardly noticeable scuffing to the corners of the spine, a tiny hole in the upper part of the cover and title page due to the pin, otherwise in a good condition).

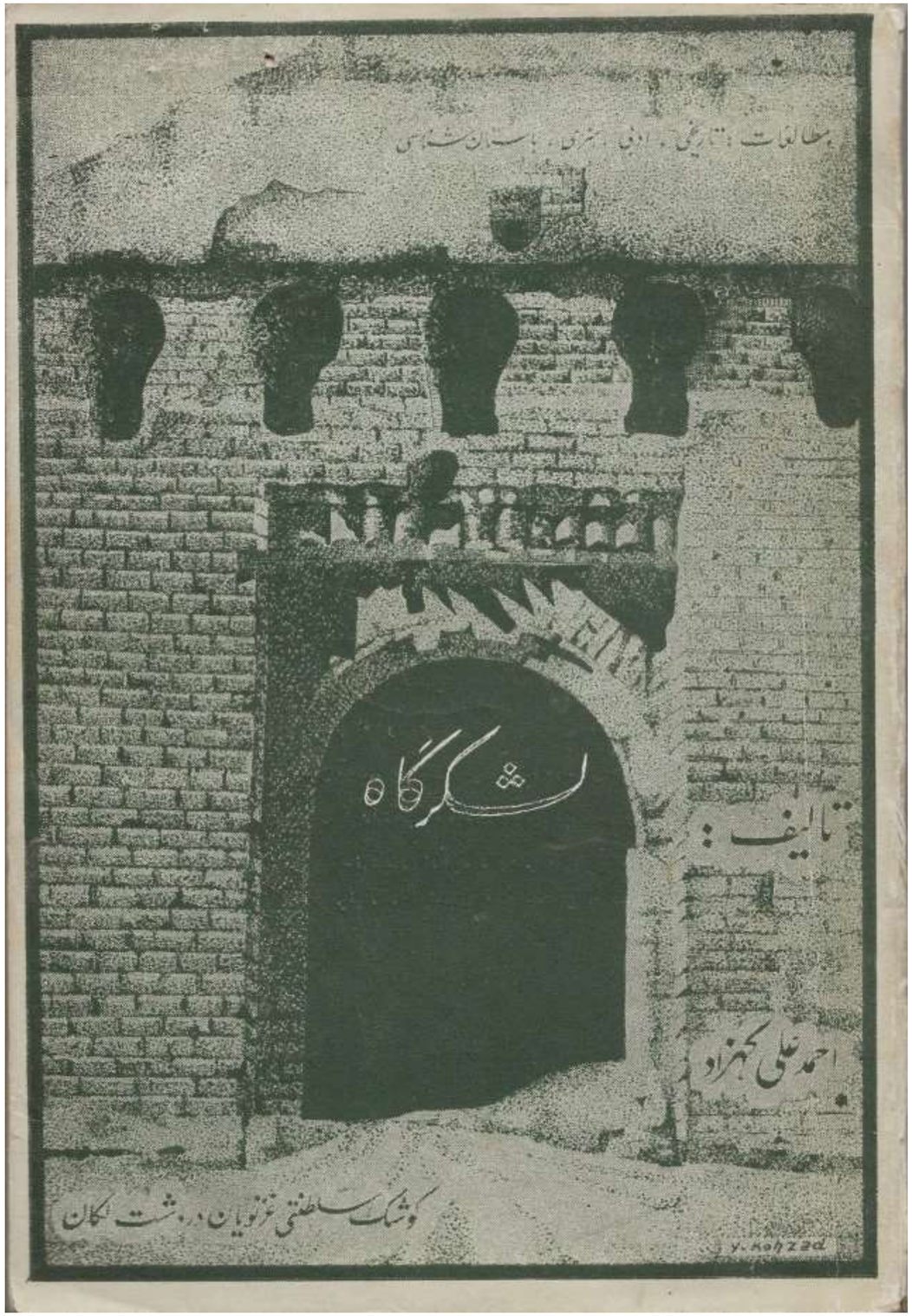
A pioneering work on the pre-Islamic history of art and archeology of a southwestern Afghan city Lashkargāh, with attached visiting card of the author

Ahmad Ali Kohzad was a leading Afghan historian, archeologist and one of the pioneers of discovering the Afghan pre-Islamic art. He was appointed a director of Kabul Museum and a head of the Afghanistan History Society.

In this illustrated book in Pashto Ahmad Ali Kohzad embraces his knowledge of history of art and archeological discoveries in the city of Lashkargāh.

Worldcat lists the title without any institutional examples.

350 EUR



37. History of Art

Archeology

Izmir Imprint

Ephesus

Aziz OGAN (188-1956)

Efezos-Ayaslug Rehberi

Izmir: Hafız Ali Matbaası, 1927.

8°, 41, folding map, original wrappers with lettering (wrappers slightly stained with small ships, inside light water-staining in margins).

An illustrated pamphlet on the ruins of ancient city Ephesus in Ottoman language by a pioneer of Turkish archeology Aziz Ogan

An uncommon illustrated pamphlet in Ottoman language describes the ruins of the ancient city Ephesus on the west coast of Anatolia.

The author Aziz Ogan (188-1956) was a pioneer of the Turkish archology, a founder of the Izmir Archeological Museum and a director of the Istanbul Archeological Museum.

He was the father of Jale İnan, the first Turkish female archeologist.

The excavations of Ephesus started in 1863, with the British architect John Turtle Wood and expanded in 1890s under German and Austrian leadership.

References: OCLC 25346761, 1030875622. ÖZEGE; 4651.

480 EUR



معمار ویلبرغ طرفندن کتبخانه‌نك حال قدیمی‌مرتّی ترسیم ایدیان ره‌ستوراسیونی

« ایمپراطور آوغوستوس ایله زوجه‌سی لیویا »

« طورونی آغیریپا وکریمه‌سی یولیا نامارینه ماجه‌ئوس»

متیریداته‌س طرفندن اتخاف اولونمشدر »

عباره‌سنی حاوی یازیلرمحکوکدر. دلیکاره نظرآطونج قاقه‌لی‌ایدی .

قاپینك اوکنده یره دوشمش، دیرك مقامنده قوللانیلمش بویوك‌بر قارباتید

[۱] هیکلی واردرکه رومن دوری مصنوعاتندر .

[۱] بنانك جبهه‌سنی سوسله‌مك ایچون استناد تشکیل ایتك اوزره ارکك ویا قادین شکلنده یاپیلمش هیکلر درکه بعضاً برستون مقامنده قوللانیلیردی .

— ۱۹ —

38. IZMIR, TURKEY

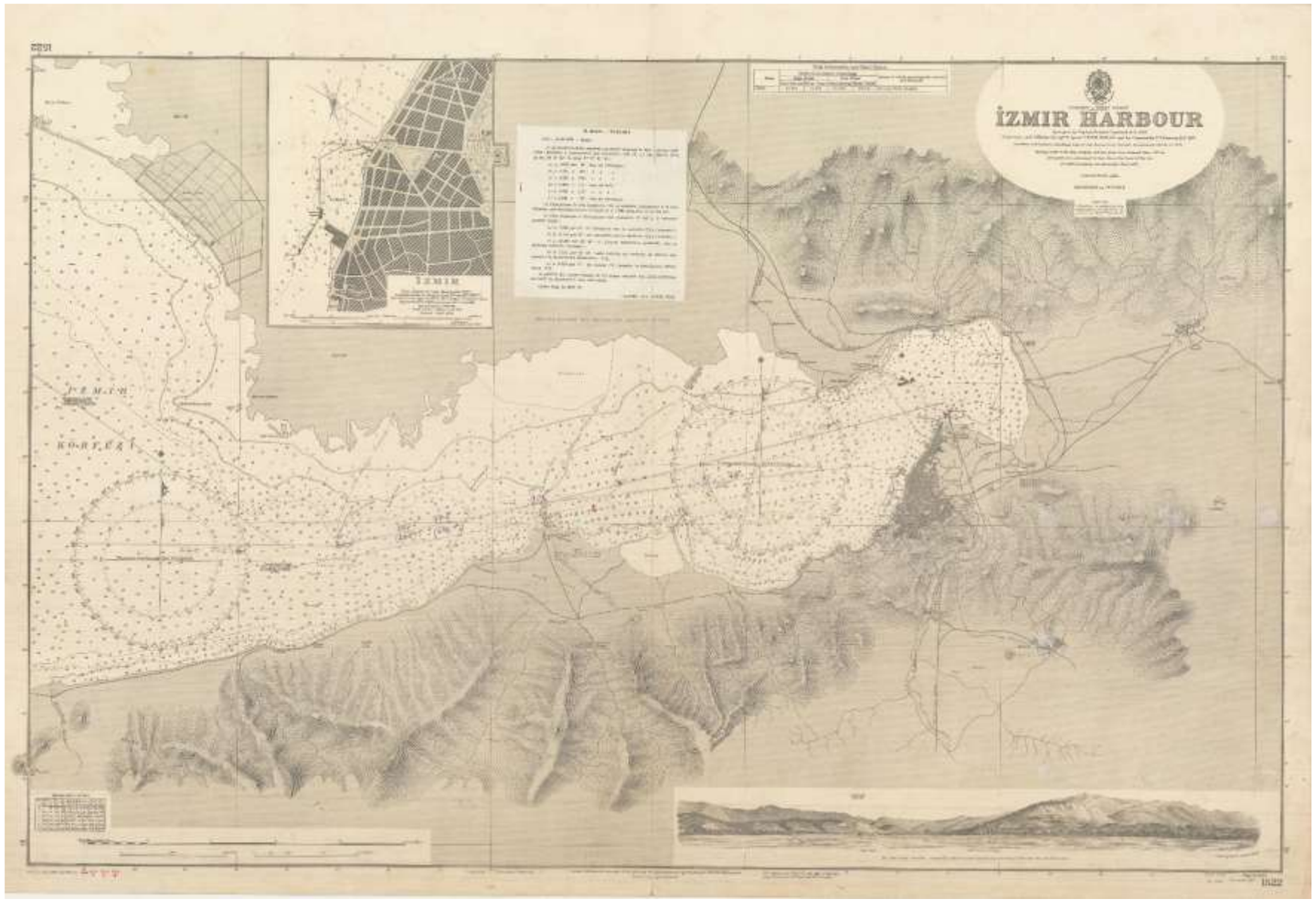
Thomas SPRATT (1811 – 1888) et al.

Turkey – West Coast – Izmir Harbour. Surveyed by Captain Richard Copeland R. N. 1834. Corrections and additions by Cap. T: Spratt C. B. R: N. 1859-60 and by Commander L. S: Dawson, R. N. 1941

Coastline and inshore soundings west of Sas Burnu from Turkish Governmant Charts of 1941

London: Admiralty 1860-1950, with manuscript addition up to 1953, pasted down instructions from 1958.

Lithograph with a pasted down instructions and manuscript annotations in pencil and pink colour, 70 x 102 cm (27.6 x 40.1 inches) (Very Good, soft folds).



A large, detailed map of the port of Izmir, Turkey, is based on the surveys from 1834 by Captain Richard Copeland and corrected and annotated, also in manuscript, until 1958. The last printed corrections were made in 1950 and small manuscript additions in pink and grey pencil until 1955. The mounted instructions in Italian language in the upper part are from 1958.

The view of the coastline in the bottom left was made by an English vice-admiral, hydrographer, and geologist Thomas Spratt (1811 – 1888) and the in-set map of Izmir showcases the city in 1949.

150 EUR

39. Bulgarian Printing in Istanbul

Ottoman Empire

American Bible House

Child Care

Писма за Майкы или ржководство за майкы въ добро-то отхранваніе на дѣца-та имъ

[Letters for Mothers or a Guide for Mothers in the Good Nutrition of Children. Third Edition]
Istanbul: A. H. Boyacıyan - American Bible House 1880

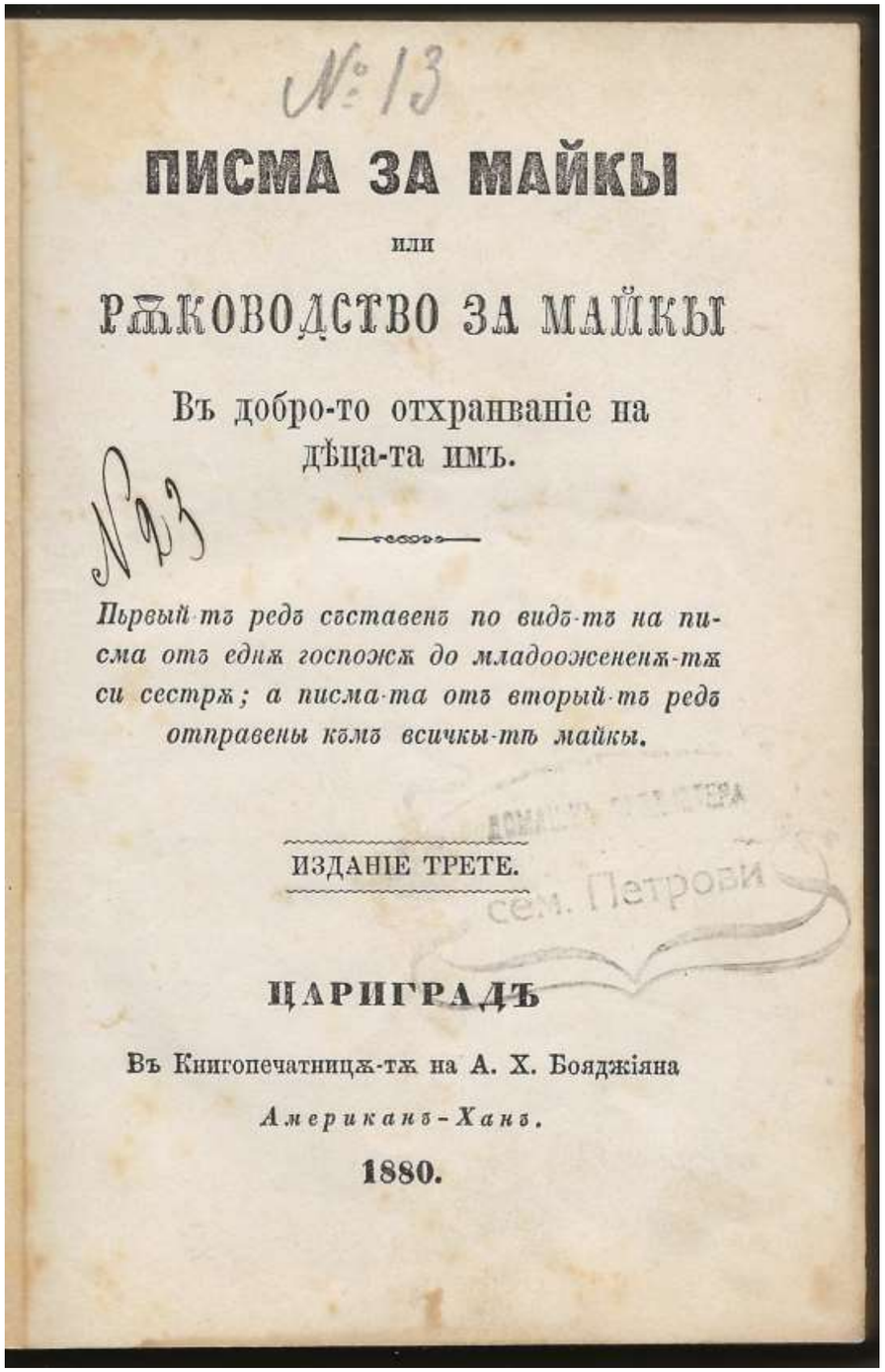
12°. XII, 180 pp., [2 pp.] blank, original green cloth binding with debossed decoration and gilt lettering on the spine (minor foxing and minor wear to the binding, old stamp and numeration on the title page, tiny loss of margins in the rear endpapers and last page, but overall in a good condition).

A rare book in Bulgarian language, published by the American Bible House was printed by Boyaciyan in Istanbul and includes instructions for mothers.

Christian works such as this one were commissioned by American Protestant missionaries in Istanbul, many of which were published by Agop Boyaciyan (1837 - 1914), an ethnic Armenian who was one of the leading commercial publishers in the Ottoman Empire, and who learned printing in United States in the 1860s while under the sponsorship of said missionaries.

These works were the lifeblood of a subtle and very clever propaganda campaign that sought to convert Orthodox Christians in the Balkans and Anatolia to Protestantism. It is important to remember that Christian proselytizing to Muslims was specifically illegal in the Ottoman Empire (an while this still occurred on a very limited basis, it was risky and seldom effective), thus the main objective of the American Protestant missionaries in the lands of the Sublime Porte, as well as in the newly independent as Bulgaria, was to show 'wayward' Christians the 'right way' to worship.

Books such as this present here were often accompanied by offering access to high quality education and social services support as part of integrated campaign to welcome locals 'into the fold'. Robert College, founded by American missionaries in 1863 in Istanbul was their crowning achievement, as it was responsible for educating an amazing number of future elites of the southeastern Balkans and Turkey. While the missionaries never succeeded in mass conversion, they did ensure that small but highly influential Protestant communities developed in Turkey and Bulgaria. Moreover, even those whom they educated but who did not convert to Protestantism still became 'friends' of the faith, while still practicing their traditional rites. Indeed, the influence of American missionaries upon Bulgarian religious and intellectual culture was profound and enduring.


№ 13

ПИСМА ЗА МАЙКЫ

или

РѫКОВОДСТВО ЗА МАЙКЫ

Въ добро-то отхранваніе на
дѣца-та имъ.

№ 23

Пьрвый-тъ редъ съставенъ по видъ-тъ на писма отъ единъ госпожъ до младоожененъ-тъ си сестръ; а писма-та отъ вторый-тъ редъ отправены къмъ всичкы-тѣ майкы.

ИЗДАНІЕ ТРЕТЕ.

ЦАРИГРАДЪ

Въ Книгопечатницѣ-тѣ на А. Х. Бояджіяна

Американъ-Ханъ.

1880.

We could find one institutional example (New York Public Library).

References: OCLC 86083552.

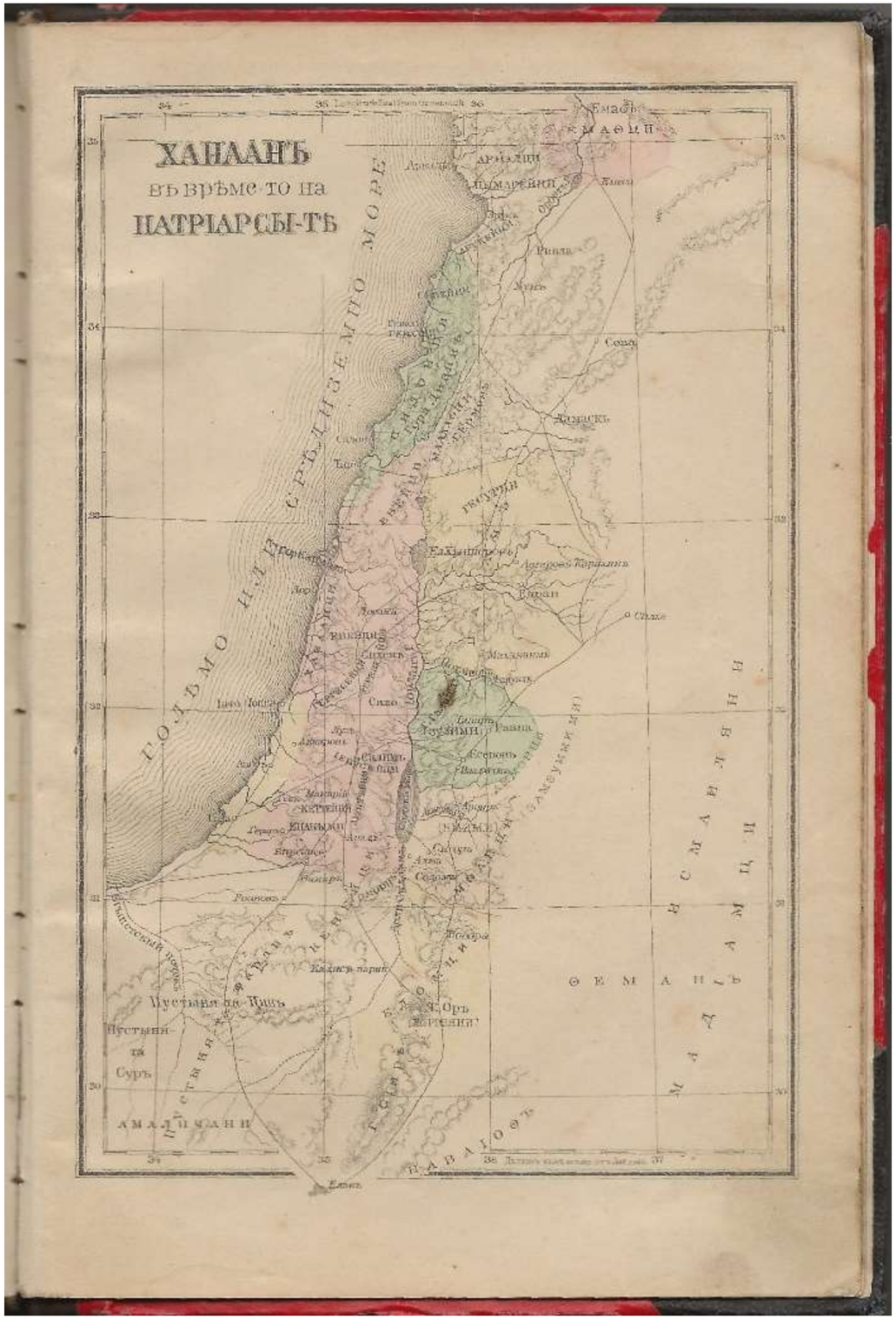
450 EUR

40. Bulgarian Printing in Istanbul

Ottoman Empire

American Bible House

Bible Encyclopedia



Рѣчникъ на свято-то писаніе

[Biblie Encyclopedia]

Istanbul: A. H. Boyacıyan - American Bible House 1884

8°. [4 pp.], 620 pp. with black and white illustrations in text, 4 full page colour maps and one double-page map, contemporary red boards with black cloth corners and brown calf spine (minor wear to the binding, small cracks in the gutters of the endpapers, minor foxing, old pencil annotations on front endpapers, overall in a good condition).

A rare Bulgarian richly illustrated Bible Encyclopedia, published by the American Bible House in Istanbul, includes chapters on history, animals, people, history of art etc. The maps at the end depict the Holy Land, Levant and Turkey.

Christian works such as this one were commissioned by American Protestant missionaries in Istanbul, many of which were published by Agop Boyaciyan (1837 - 1914), an ethnic Armenian who was one of the leading commercial publishers in the Ottoman Empire, and who learned printing in United States in the 1860s while under the sponsorship of said missionaries.

These works were the lifeblood of a subtle and very clever propaganda campaign that sought to convert Orthodox Christians in the Balkans and Anatolia to Protestantism. It is important to remember that Christian proselytizing to Muslims was specifically illegal in the Ottoman Empire (an while this still occurred on a very limited basis, it was risky and seldom effective), thus the main objective of the

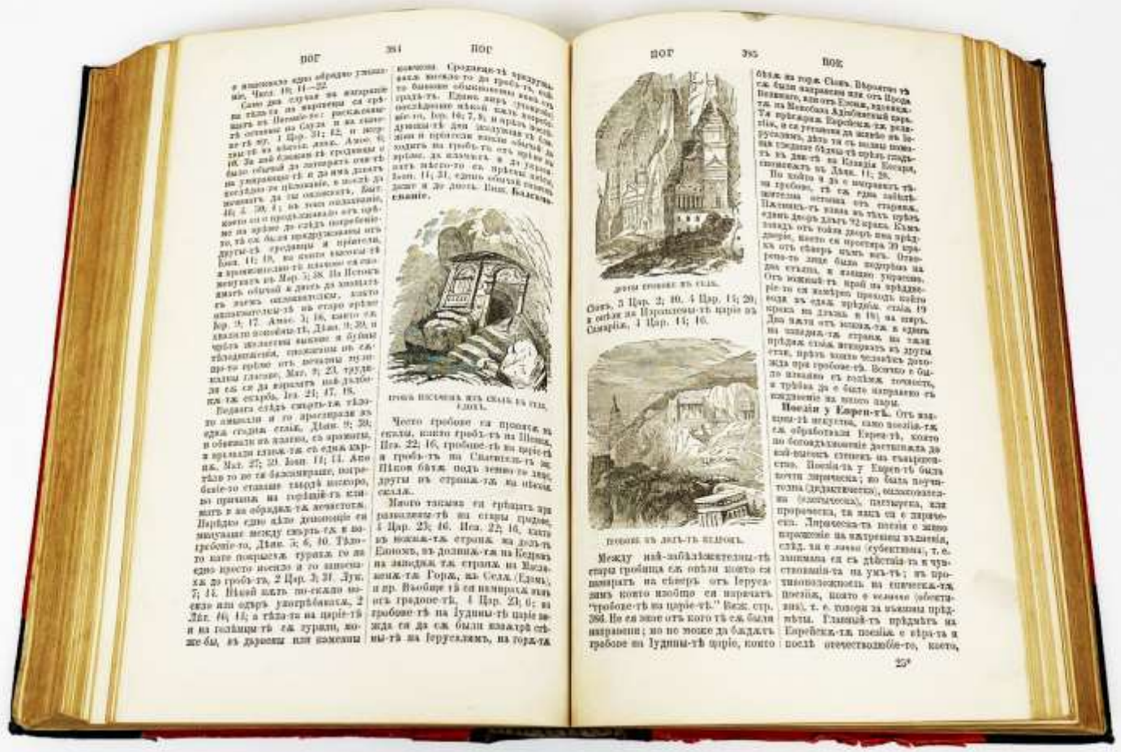
American Protestant missionaries in the lands of the Sublime Porte, as well as in the newly independent as Bulgaria, was to show ‘wayward’ Christians the ‘right way’ to worship.

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Worldcat mentions the title with no listed examples in the libraries.

References: OCLC 404202473.

850 EUR



41. Jewelry Design
India & Pakistan
Firm Catalogues

Collection of 4 firm catalogues:

1.

Mela Ram Sonak & Sons, Bhati Gate. Lahore

Ornaments. Lakshmi. Design Book. Part 4th.

Lahore: Mela Ram Sonak & Sons [s. d., prob. circa 1950].

Small 4°. [38 pp.] black and white plates, colour offset lithographs, two black sheets with pochoir in white red and green, one page with mounted glossy image, original tan debossed wrappers with black lettering, contemporary dark ked cloth (binding with light staining and scuffed around the edges, wrappers with strong staining, old shop stamps and old annotations, inside with minor staining and foxing and tiny old sporadic annotations, first page with small tears in margins and one further page with a shorter tear).

2.

Mela Ram Sonak & Sons, Kinari Bazar. Delhi

Indian Jewellery. Part 1.

Delhi: Mela Ram Sonak & Sons [s. d., prob.circa 1950].

Oblong 8°. 16 pp. colour offset lithographs on thick paper, original blue wrappers with lettering, stapled (minor water-staining in margins, wrappers slightly stained and with minor scratches, old signature in the cover).








LAKSHMI DESIGN BOOK PART 4
LAKSHMI DESIGN BOOK PART 4
MELA RAM SONAK & Sons. JEWELLERS Bhati Gate LAHORE
MELA RAM SONAK & Sons. JEWELLERS Bhati Gate LAHORE

3.

Mohan Lal Dhunna. P10 Jangpura New Delhi

Designs of Indian Jewellery. Part I

New Delhi: Mohan Lal Dhunna [s. d., prob.circa 1950].

Narrow long 8°.[2 pp.] card sheet, printed in blue and black, 12 colour offset illustrations and numeration recto only, original illustrated wrappers, stapled (wrappers stained, with small scratches and scuffed with small folds in the corners, first card page with a tiny loss of paper in the lower margin, inside in a good condition with minor staining).

4.

Punjab Tool Stores, Bazar Maliwara, Delhi

Jarau Kundan Designs

Delhi: s. n. [s. d., prob.circa 1950].

Oblong 8°. 10, [2] colour offset illustrations and numeration recto only, original illustrated wrappers, stapled and bound together with green string (old shop's stamps on the wrappers, wrappers stained, water stained, partly torn and scuffed with small folds in the corners, corners scuffed, old annotations and drawings on the inner side of the front wrappers, verso on the last page and sporadic old annotations in the images, sheets with minor staining and water staining in margins).

A charming set of four ephemeral firms catalogues was published in the mid 20th century in Delhi and Lahore by companies, specialized in traditional Indian jewelry and also in contemporary design.

The first elaborate catalogue includes Lakshmi ornaments, named after a Hindu goddess. The prints are made in colour, black and white and in highly decorative technique of white, red and green stencil over black paper.

The wrappers of the catalogues unfortunately show damage, caused by the humidity, which often affects books in India. The inner pages of the pamphlets are overall in a good condition.

950 EUR



LAKSHMI DESIGN BOOK



Famous books of Lakshmi Imperial Design Book

No. 1 Har, Necklace, etc., & Monogram Set ... ... Price Rs. 1/12/-
No. 2 Coloured earrings, Saree Pin, Hair Pin & Rings ... Price Rs. 1/-/-
No. 3 Coloured Har, Necklace, Bracelet & Complete Coloured Set Price Rs. 2/0/-
No. 4 Coloured earrings, Tops, imposing golden, Set etc. ... Prices &c. 2/-/-

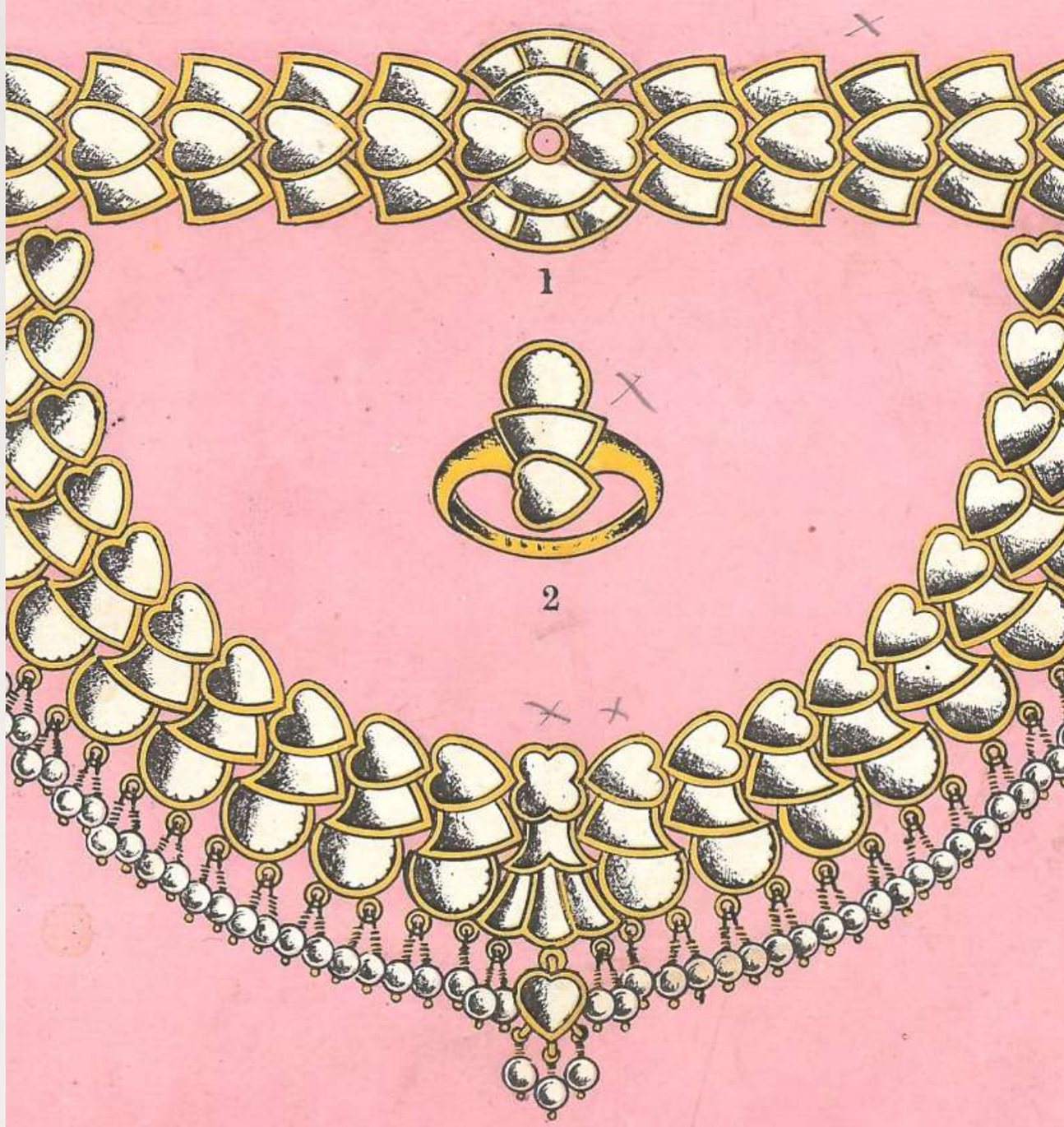
Mela Ram Sonak & Sons, Jewellers, Bhatti Gate, Lahore

159

163

Gate LAHORE

KUNDAN DESIGNS NO. 1



कुन्दन डिज़ाइन नं० १

42. PRIMER

ISLAMIC CALLIGRAPHY

TURKISH BOOK DESIGN

HEYET, author; Hattat Hamid also Hamid AYTAÇ (1891-1982), calligrapher; Münif Fehim ÖZARMAN (1899-1982), artist.

ياورومك الفباسى

[Yavrumun Elifbası / My Child's Primer]

Istanbul: Hilâl Matbaası 1927

8°, 63 pp. zincography with illustrations, original wrappers with colour cover (very good, tiny folds in the rear cover, light pencil annotations on the last two pages)

An attractive illustrated Ottoman primer was designed by a brilliant Ottoman / Turkish illustrator and painter Münif Fehim (1899-1982), famous for his book and magazine illustrations.

The calligraphic script was made by Hattat Hamid, also known as Hamid Aytaç (1891-1982), one of the last classic calligraphers of the Islamic world.

Hattat Hamid briefly worked in Germany at a Map Department in Berlin, after which he founded his own commercial studio in Istanbul under the name *Hattat Hamid Yazıevi,* which presented classic Ottoman calligraphy in engraving and other printing techniques.

Hamid's student was an Iraqi master calligrapher Hashem Muhammad al-Baghdadi (1917-1973), the last of the classical calligraphers of the Arab world.

We could find three institutional examples on Worldcat (Thüringer Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek, Boğaziçi University Library, Orient-Institut Istanbul).

References: OCLC 949508074 ; BDK - MİL - ÖZEGE; 22896.

280 EUR



43. Turkish Book Design

Nâzım HIKMET RAN (1902- 1963), author; Ali SUAVI (Suavi Sonar, 1910 or 1913-1994), designer.

Portreler

[Portraits]

Istanbul: Yeni Kitapçi 1935.

12°. original illustrated cover, 62 pp. on darker paper, [2], (cover trimmed with a small loss of lettering on the right-hand side. inside good, clean, seemingly unread condition, wrappers with light foxing and minimal wear on the edges).

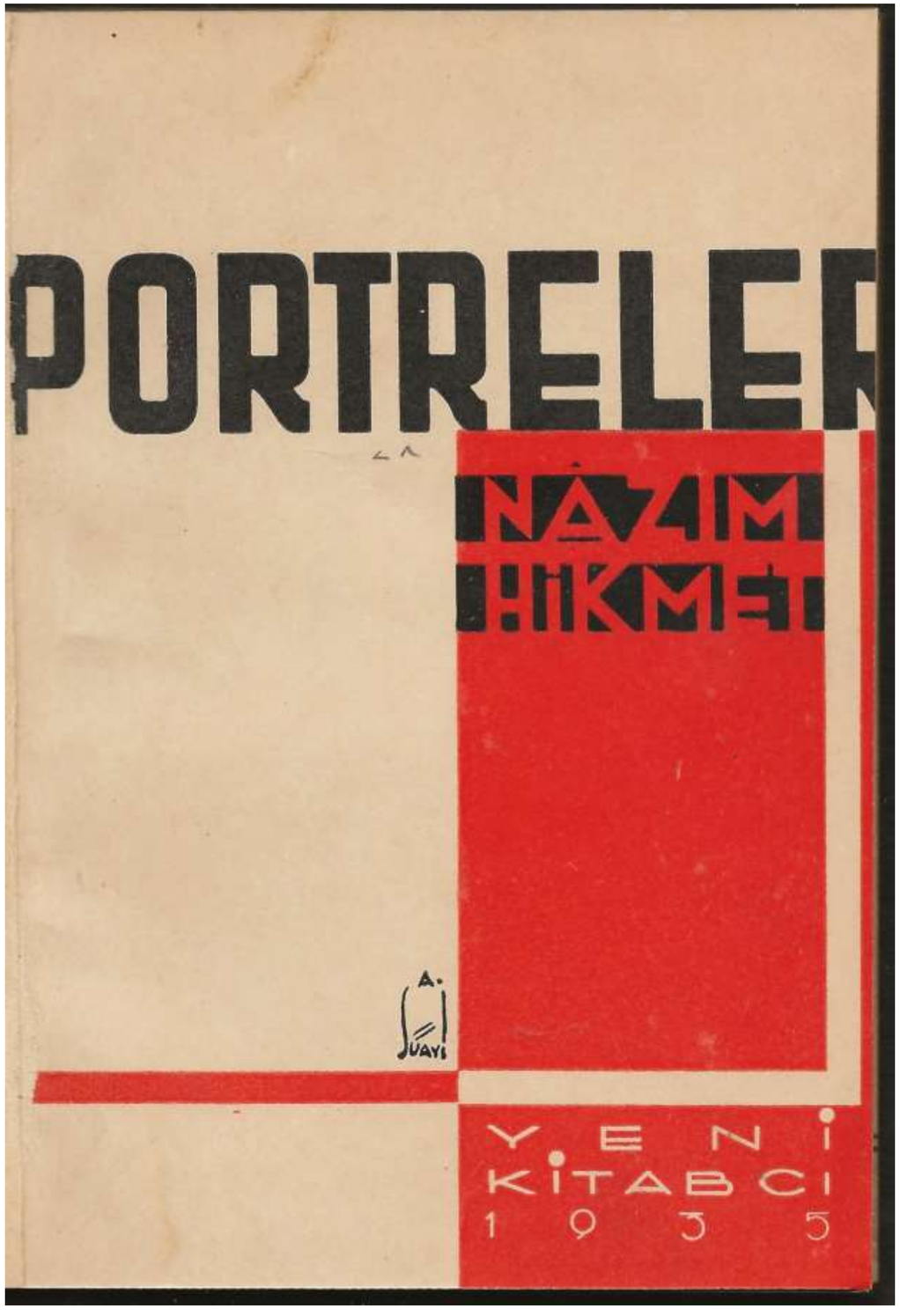
This is the first edition of the poems Portraits by Nâzım Hikmet, which the author focused on individual persons from the public and his private life.

Nâzım Hikmet (1902- 1963) is possibly one of the most brilliant Turkish authors of the 20th century and a stellar representative of the Turkish avantgarde. Although his poems were banned for almost 30 years in Turkey Hikmet still alive in the daily culture of the modern Turkey, although seemingly underappreciated in the West.

Nâzım's powerful poetry and prose was mostly inspired by the Soviet avantgarde and futurism, especially by Mayakovsky, yet it promoted the heavy unique vocals of the Turkish language, spreading the tones of the masses calling for the revolution. The verses are free and non-conventional, moving with the rhythm of the lyrics and the narrative.

Nâzım Hikmet was born in a prominent family in Salonica (today Thessaloniki in Greece) and was trained at the Ottoman Navy School. Already in his later teens he joined the Turkish War of Independence and was chose by Mustafa Kemal to write a poem to motivate the young people to join the struggle.

Nâzım Hikmet soon got into trouble with the government for adopting the contemporary Soviet communist thoughts. In 1922, he moved to Moscow for studies and for ideological reasons. After returning to Istanbul he published his first work, still written in the Ottoman language, in 1925, followed by a collection of poems 835 Satır in 1929.



Due to his membership in the illegal Communist Party of Tukey and his extreme Soviet inspired poetry Nâzım Hikmet spent many years between 1925 and 1951 exiled or imprisoned in Turkey. In the meantime he published poetry, theatre pieces and translated texts. His books were often burned and eventually banned in 1938 (until 1965).

Escaping another imprisonment in Turkey, Hikmet moved to Moscow in 1951, where he lived until his death in 1963.

Nâzım's heavy, beautiful and powerful lyrics were frequently adopted into chansons and Western leftist and protest songs, the most famous being I come and stand at every Door (from Turkish Kız Çocuğu), also known as The Hiroshima Girl. He also wrote against the Korean War, where Turkey was taken apart.

The cover draft was made by a poster and book designer Ali Suavi (1910 or 1913-1994), who was more known as an award-winning photographer Suavi Sonar. Suavi's tasteful book designs were based on contemporary avant-garde forms and art deco lines.

Worldcat only lists two examples of this first edition (Universitätsbibliothek der Eberhard Karls Universität and University of Basel Library).

References: OCLC 315063397.

780 EUR

44. TURKISH BOOK DESIGN

Fazıl Hüsnü DAĞLARCA (1914-2008), author - Ali SUAVI (Suavi Sonar, 1910 or 1913-1994), designer.

Daha: Şiirler, 1940-1941

Istanbul: Latif Dinçbaş Matbaası 1943.

8°. 159 pp., original illustrated wrappers (spine slightly age-toned with minor cracks and hardly noticeable staining, two tiny losses of white margins, old signature on the title page, otherwise in a good condition)

A collection of poems by a prolific Turkish author Fazıl Hüsnü Dağlarca (1914-2008) was published with a cover by a designer Ali Suavi (1910 or 1913-1994), a Turkish designer of posters, mostly known for his books covers for the poet Nâzım Hikmet in the 1930s. He was also a photographer, going under the name of Suavi Sonar.

Ali Sonar’s work has been underappreciated until now and deserved a better research in the future.

Worldcat lists five examples in libraries (Universitätsbibliothek der Eberhard Karls Universität, University of Cambridge, Aga Khan Library, London, Harvard University, University of Chicago Library).

References: OCLC 23932982.

250 EUR



45. SADDAM HUSSEIN

WOMEN'S LIBERATION DURING ARAB NATIONAL STRUGGLE

Saddam HUSSEIN (1935-2006)

ان الثورة والمرأة

[On the Revolution and Woman. Second edition]

Baghdad: منشورات الثورة [Publications Revolution] - المكتبة الوطنية [State Press] 1979

12°, 85 pp., [3 pp.], original wrappers with lettering (wrappers slightly stained and with soft folds, old signature on the top of the title page, otherwise in a good condition).

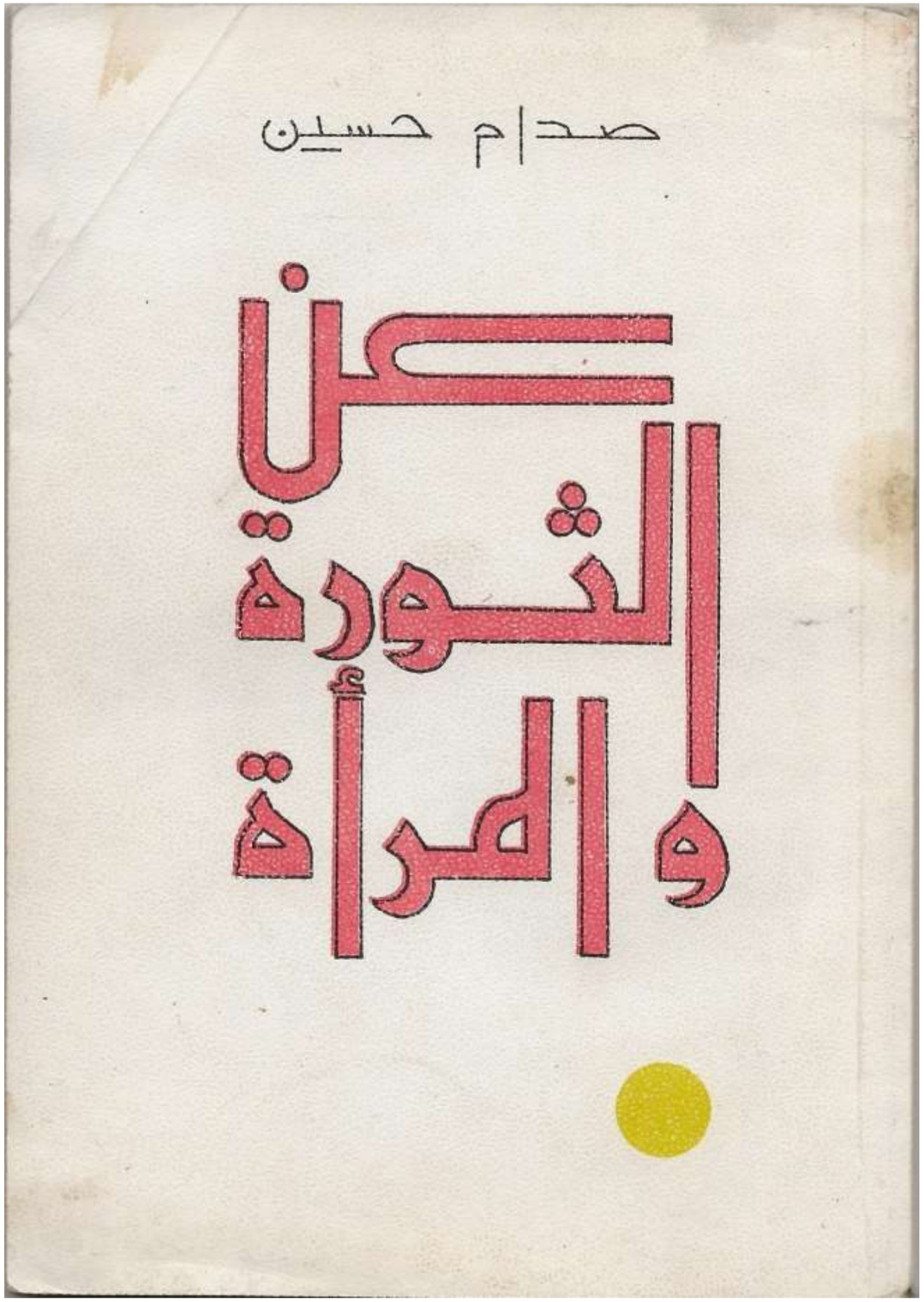
A rare pamphlet in Arabic language includes Saddam Hussein's speech on the role of women in revolutions. The speech was given in 1977, two years before Saddam formally came to power in 1979. The pamphlet was reprinted in the year of his election.

With this speech Saddam touched the problem of women's liberation vs strong local traditional values in the time of the Arab national struggle.

In the 1970s Iraqi women had free access to the education, voting rights, could own property and were encouraged to get high position jobs, but in the following decades the importance of the traditional patriarchal family started undermining these rights.

We could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat.

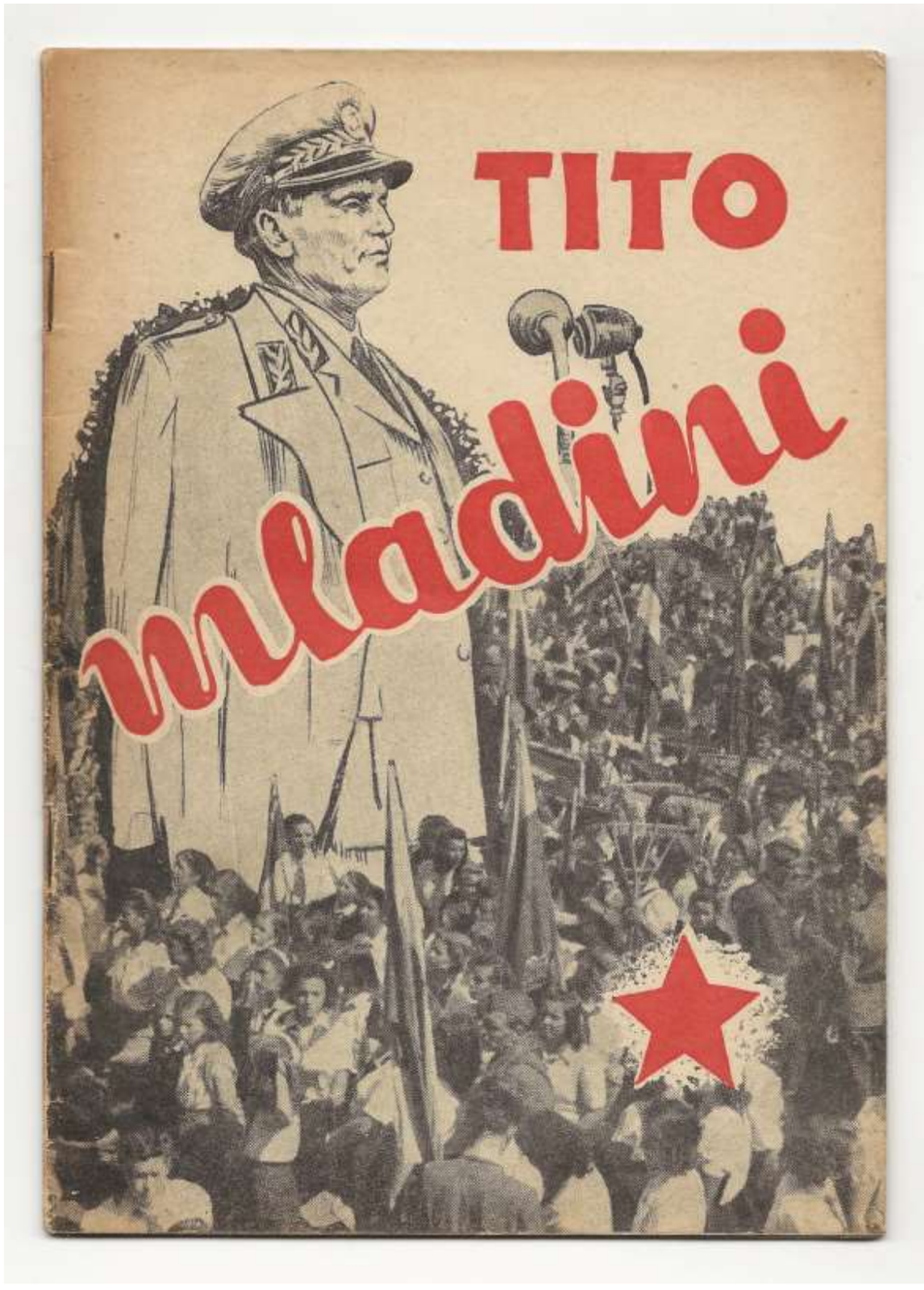
320 EUR



46. TITO

POLITICAL PROPAGANDA FOR CHILDREN

YUGOSLAV BOOK DESIGN



Josip BROZ – TITO (1892 –1980); Ive ŠUBIC (1922-1989), illustrator.

Tito mladini

[Tito to the Youth]

Ljubljana: Glavni odbor zveze mladine Slovenije [Central Committee of the Slovenian Youth Association] 1945.

8°, 35 pp., with black and white illustrations, original illustrated wrappers, stapled (minor scratches around the spine, overall in a good condition).

A collection of Tito's propaganda speeches for youth, published immediately after WWII with a beautifully designed cover by a prominent Slovenian / Yugoslav artist Ive Šubic

A pamphlet in Slovenian language, printed in 1945, immediately after the end of WWII, includes speeches by the Yugoslav president Josip Broz Tito to the youth, given on various parts of Yugoslavia during and after WWII.

The attractive cover design with a photomontage was made by Ive Šubic (1922-1989), an academic painter, who was active during the WWII as illustrator of underground Partisan publications. After the WWII, he was one of the most prominent Yugoslavian artists, especially known for his mural paintings.

References: OCLC 444378473.

140 EUR

47. Polish Book Design

Polish Immigrants in the US

Antoni MARCZYNSKI (1899-1968)

Przeklety Statek

[Cursed Ship]
[Warszawa]: "Rój" [1932]

8°, original illustrated front wrapper, 307 pp., contemporary marbled boards, brown cloth spine, green endpapers (binding slightly loose and scuffed on edges, title page cut with a tiny loss of lettering, endpapers partly split in gutters, otherwise in a good condition).

A prolific Polish author Antoni Marczynski (1899-1968) was known for his short stories, columns, movie scripts and novels, often connected with the Polish living in New York. He travelled between Europe, Africa and America, until he immigrated to New York in 1938, where he died 30 years later.

In 1951, Marczynski's works were banned by the Polish Communist censorship.

This novel, is a sequel to his popular book *Niewolnice z Long Island* (Long Island Slaves), on women, who turn into prostitutes, gangsters and shady business of Long Island.

Worldcat lists two institutional examples (National Library of Poland, Columbia University).

References: OCLC 864131910.

180 EUR



48. ABC

Polish Book Design

Ruchome ABC

[Movable ABC]

Krakow: Jan Chodorowicz 1964

Small 8°, [10 pp.] colour illustrations on card with pop-up letters, linen spine(minor foxing, spine slightly scuffed and with tiny loss of linen, tiny old stamps with names and addresses of the sellers on the rear cover, but overall in a good condition).

A charming rare pop-up Polish ABC book includes the alphabet, accompanied by colourful illustrations. The book was published by Jan Chodorowicz press in Krakow.

We could not find any institutional examples on Worldcat.

380 EUR




Ll
Mm
Nn
Oo
Pp
Rr
Kk

49. Slovenian Printing in Fascist Italy

Anti-Fascism

Ciril DREKONJA (1896-1944).

Pod domačim krovom

[Under the Home Roof]

Gorica: Goriška matica 1930

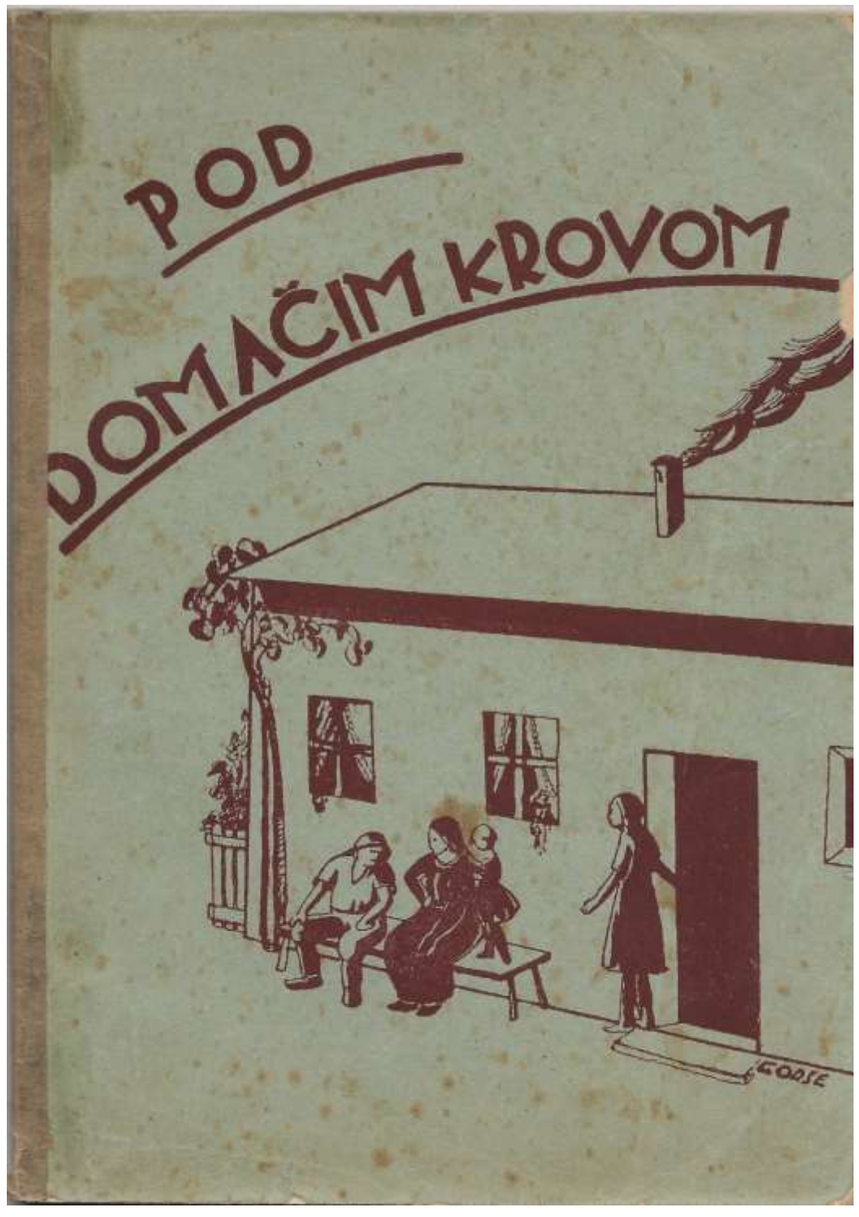
8°, 26 pp. with illustrated titles. Illustrated blue wrappers (minor foxing, light folds in the corners, a tiny ship on the cover, later paper spine).

A book in Slovenian language, printed in the north-eastern part of the Fascist Italy includes instructions for the parents on the family values, religion, economy, food, health, hygiene, responsibility, education children with books etc.

Behind this seemingly simple text hides a complex political background of anti-Fascist spirit. The book was published by a Slovenian press in Gorizia in the time of censorship and suppression of non-Italian languages on the Fascist area. Although the test could not include direct political messages it instructs the Slovenian parents to take the full responsibility to educate their children in a national spirit at home, show them love for their homeland and raise them into strong, open minded personalities.

Although the text gives an impression of a Christian-pedagogic work, it was written by an anti-Fascist, Communist author Ciril Drekonja (1896-1944). A local teacher, Drekonja served his first prison sentence during WWI for expressing his nationalistic pro-Slavic opinion. After his home region was annexed to Italy after the war, Drekonja, a fierce Marxist, was relocated by the Fascist regime to Piemonte and, in 1929, fearing the prison for his political beliefs, he escaped to the other side on the Italian border, to Yugoslavia.

In a "new" country Ciril Drekonja continued working as an educator and supporter of the anti-Fascist movement. Upon the capitulation of Yugoslavia at the beginning of WWI, he was arrested by the Nazis in 1941. He spent the war between German prisons and working with the Partisans until he was sent to the Mauthausen concentration camp. He was shot on the suburbs of Ljubljana by the Nazis in 1944.



Goriška matica – The Last Slavic Press in Fascist Italy

Goriška matica was a publishing house, founded in Gorizia (today Italy) on territory annexed to Italy after WWI. It was specialized in publishing Slavic, mostly Slovenian books.

Until WWI, the territory with a major Slavic population, belonged to Austro-Hungary. After the war the territory was annexed to Italy, exposing the Slavic inhabitants to growing Fascist power, which during the 1920s started suppressing the Slovenian and Croatian language.

Matica in Goricia, run by the Slovenian intellectuals from the region and with a printing press *Edinost* (Unity) in Trieste, was one of the last Slavic publishing companies, fighting to keep the native language. By the late 1920s all the publications of the press had to undergo a Fascist censorship and hundreds of thousands of books were destroyed. In 1933 the publishing house had to Italianize its name to *Unione editoriale Goriziana*, and was eventually closed in 1940.

The publications of *Goriška matica* in the 1920s and 1930s were known for good quality texts of the contemporary Slavic authors from the region of Gorizia, Trieste and Karst, and well-designed modern covers, made by academic artists and modern designers.

References: OCLC 439273798.

120 EUR

50. Slovenian Printing in Fascist Italy

Ciril CEJ (nom de plume Jakob Trnovec, 1887 -1971), author and designer.

Z orodjem v rokah

[With Tools in Hands]

Gorica: Goriška matica 1934

8°, 104 pp., with black and white illustrations, original illustrated wrappers (wrappers with light scratches and soft folds, slightly stained, light old collector's stamp, tiny folds in the corners of first pages).

A Slovenian pamphlet, printed in the Fascist Italy in the time of the censorship, gives tips and instructions on home repairs in, as the author describes it in the introduction, the difficult times of the history, when many people, who are unskilled and not used of tools, are forced to make repairs in their own home.

The work was written by a relatively unknown Slovenian author Ciril Cej, who was publishing in the harsh conditions under the censorship of the Italian Fascist government on the eve of WWII. Cej, who was writing under a nom de plume Jakob Trnovec, was a skilled technical drawer, who designed several books of the Slovenian press in Gorizia, before it was closed by the Fascists in 1940. Cej also authored a book on magnetism in 1933, worked as a translator from Russian and before the war earned his money as a pianist, accompanying silent movies.

Goriška matica – The Last Slavic Press in Fascist Italy

Please see the previous item for a description.

References: OCLC 454537326.

95 EUR



51. Tatar Printing In Finland

Islam

Prayers

Hasan HAMIDULLA (1895-1988)

Namaz

[Paryer]

[Helsink]i: Hasan Hamidulla 1973

12°, 8 pp. mimeographed text in black and blue, original illustrated wrappers, printed in blue, later blue cloth binding with lettering on the cover and spine (old price written in the inner side of the back cover, one page cut into the lettering in the upper part, otherwise in a good condition).

A charming privately published pamphlet in Tatar language, mimeographed in black and blue, includes texts of the Islamic prayers and illustrations of correct way of praying.

The pamphlet was written and published by Hasan Hamidulla (1895-1988),s a Finland-based Tatar publisher, writer and entrepreneur. He was born in Nizhny Novgorod and moved with this father to Finland in 1915. In 1926 and 1927 Hasan served a military service in Turkey, after which he returned to Finland, where he was running a business with batteries and radios. In 1950 he moved to Helsinki.

From the mid 1920s on, Hasan was publishing books and magazines in Tatar language and was distributing them for free to the Muslim immigrants. He was closely involved with the Islamic religious centers in Finland and outside its borders.

All the publications were printed or mimeographed by the author in his private press in limited editions and today rarely appear on the market and no or only sporadic examples survive in the institutions.

Our examples come from an outstandingly curated private collection of unusual Tatar and Turkic printing and are bound in attractive privately made cloth binding.

We could not trace any examples on Worldcat.



References: Harry HALÉN, A Bibliographical Survey of the Publishing Activities of the Turkic Minority in Finland, 1979, no. 35.

160 EUR



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Possession of the item(s) does not pass to the client until the invoice has been paid in full. Prices are in EURO. All items are subject to return within 1 month of date or invoice, provided the item is returned in the same condition as which it was sold.

The vendor offers free worldwide shipping.